

ARMY

GAZETTE OF THE
REGULAR

JOURNAL.

NAVY

AND VOLUNTEER
FORCES.

VOLUME XXI—NUMBER 51.
WHOLE NUMBER 1091.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

SIX DOLLARS PER YEAR.
SINGLE COPIES FIFTEEN CENTS.

Publication Office, 240 Broadway, N. Y.
SUBSCRIPTION SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.



ATTITUDES AFTER DEATH.

The illustration which accompanies this shows the attitude in which a headless soldier was found twenty-four hours after death upon the battlefield of Beaumont, near Sedan, in 1870, as observed by Dr. Rosebach, of Wurzburg. He found the corpse half sitting, half reclining, upon the ground, and delicately holding a tin cup between his thumb and forefinger and directing it towards a mouth that was wanting. The poor man had, while in this position, been killed by a cannon ball that took off his head and all of his face except the lower jaw. The body and arms at the instant of death had suddenly taken on a rigidity that caused them to afterwards remain in the position that they were in when the head was removed. The cut and this statement is found in an article on "Attitudes after Death," by Dr. Brown-Sequard, published in *La Nature* and reproduced in the *Scientific American*. The author says:

In the first work of any importance in which this subject has been treated, Dr. Oshu relates that a French military surgeon, Dr. Perrier, was greatly surprised upon going over the battlefield of Alma, the day succeeding the terrible conflict, to see that many corpses of Russian soldiers had attitudes and expressions of countenance like those of living persons. Some of these corpses had the different expressions that characterize anguish, suffering, or despair. Others, on the contrary, had the appearance of greater calmness and resignation.

One case, particularly, attracted the doctor's attention, where the body lay stretched out upon the ground, the knees bent, the hands clasped and lifted in the air, and the head thrown back, as if death had come upon the individual while he was reciting a prayer. In addition, many other persons who have visited battlefields immediately after a conflict tell us that they observed numbers of corpses that were still holding their guns or sabres. Some seemed to be biting their cartridges, while others, still upon horseback, continued to preserve the attitude they had at the moment of death. These phenomena have been studied with special attention by Dr. Arnaud at Magenta, by Baron Larrey at Solferino, and by Dr. Baudin at Inkermann.

I owe to the kindness of Dr. S. Weir Mitchell a knowledge of an excellent memoir by Dr. John Brinton, of Philadelphia, upon the "Rigidity which Accompanies Sudden or Violent Death"—a work in which the question under consideration is studied with the greatest care. Speaking of the field or battle at Antietam, Dr. Brinton says that he counted forty corpses over a space of from 40 to 50 yards square, and he gives us the following picture of what he observed in this place:

"Several of these corpses were lying in extraordinary attitudes, some with their arms lifted and rigid, and others with their legs drawn up toward the trunk, and stiff. With others, in quite large number, the trunk was curved forward and also rigid. In a word, these attitudes were not those of the state of relaxation produced by death, but rather those of an apparently active character, doubtless due to a final muscular act at the very moment of the extinction of life—a spasmodic act that had left the muscles stiff and inflexible. Death, in the majority of these cases, had been caused by wounds made in the breast; and, less frequently, by balls that had traversed the head or abdomen. In the latter cases there had been considerable hemorrhage, as was proved by the pools of blood of dark color near the sides of the bodies. This inspection was made thirty-six hours after death, or still later."

The following three cases related by Dr. Brinton (which were furnished to him by friends) are very remarkable:

A detachment of United States soldiers, foraging around Goldsborough, N. C., came suddenly upon a small band of Southern troopers who had dismounted. These latter immediately jumped into their saddles, and all scampered away except one, after being exposed to one round of fire. The soldier who did not escape was sitting upright, one foot in his stirrup. In his left hand he held the bridle and the horse's mane, while his right hand grasped the barrel of his rifle, near the muzzle, the stock of the gun resting on the ground. The horseman's head was turned toward his right shoulder, apparently watching the approach of the assailing party. Some of the soldiers of the latter were preparing to fire again, when their officer ordered them to desist, and to go and make the defiant man a prisoner. The latter, upon being ordered to surrender, made no answer. When he was approached and examined, it was found that he was dead and rigid in the singular attitude that we have just described. It took considerable of an effort to force his left hand to release the horse's mane and to remove the rifle from his right hand. When the body was laid upon the ground, the limbs preserved the same position and the same inflexibility. This man had been struck by two balls fired from Springfield rifles. One of these had entered to the right of the vertebral column and had made its exit from the body near the region of the heart. It had left its track upon the side of the saddle, and had then dropped to the ground. The other ball had entered through the right temple, and its point of exit could not be found. The horse had remained quiet, as he was fastened by a halter.

The following is another incident: At the battle of Williamsburg, Dr. T. B. Reed examined the body of a United States Zouave who had received a ball in the forehead just as he was climbing over a low fence. He, likewise, had preserved the last attitude of his life. One of his legs was half over the fence, while his body still remained behind. One hand, which was partially closed, was raised level with his forehead, with the palm forward as if to preserve himself against some imminent danger.

Dr. Henry Stillé relates that, while seated on a freight car on the Nashville and Chattanooga Railroad, he saw a brakeman instantly killed by a ball which struck him between the eyes, a mortal wound which was given by a guerilla who lay in ambush in a forest through which the train was passing. The man thus killed was tightening the brake when he received the ball. After his death his body remained fixed, the arms extended and stiff on the handwheel of the brake. The pipe that he was smoking remained fastened between his teeth. The rigidity was so perfect, and his hands were so tightly closed, that it was scarcely possible to free the corpse and make it let go its hold.

A maintenance of the last attitude may occur under circumstances other than a sudden death produced by lesions of the brain, heart or lungs, although an injury to an organ of great importance to life is the most frequent cause of the phenomena. Dr. Brinton has observed it after wounds made in the abdomen, and Dr. Armand, in a single case, through a wound in the thigh.

Yet this phenomenon does not manifest itself exclusively in cases where death results from wounds. It has been observed in the case of death from the action of cold and fright, and of suffocation by carbonic acid gas in the grotto of Pyramont. The conclusions of Dr. Brown-Sequard are: (1) that the preservation after death of the attitudes of life, and of the facial expression, does not depend upon the sudden appearance of what is called cadaveric or post-mortem rigidity, but upon the production of a vital act of rigidity or tonic contraction, like the fixed spasm that we often see in hysterical or paralytic persons; (2) that a number of causes of death, acting without the ordinary agony,

may produce that strange phenomenon which is characterized by a persistence after death of the attitude and facial expression that existed at the moment of the last sigh.

PERSONAL ITEMS.

GENERAL Middleton, the new commander of the Canadian forces, arrived at Quebec, from England, July 13, and was received with suitable honors.

VICE Admiral S. O. Rowan, U. S. N., visited New York, early in the week, registering at the New York Hotel.

Mrs. Ogden, wife of Morgan Ogden, formerly Captain, 18th U. S. Infantry, who was dismissed June 30, 1877, has recently secured a divorce from him, his habits of drunkenness having become worse if anything since he left the Army.

LIEUTENANT S. R. Jones, 4th Artillery, who was to be relieved September 1st, next, as Professor of Military Science and Tactics at the University of Nebraska, at Lincoln, by Lieutenant E. S. Dudley, 2d Artillery, is to remain there for a further tour, and Lieutenant Dudley will remain with his battery at Newport Barracks.

GENERAL John Newton, U. S. A., was in New York, this week, Colonel John R. Wilson, of the Corps of Engineers, taking charge of the office at Washington.

LIEUTENANT H. J. Slocum, 7th Cavalry, will leave Fort Yates, early next week, on a brief visit to friends East.

COLONEL A. C. Wildrick, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Schuyler, N. Y. H., the latter part of the week, from a week's vacation.

A LETTER from the Uncompahgre, Colorado, reports the safe arrival there of Lieutenant D. F. Stiles, 10th U. S. Infantry, and Mrs. Stiles, late of Buffalo.

LIEUTENANT J. A. Dapray, 23d Infantry, has taken charge of quartermaster and subsistence matters at Fort Brady, Michigan.

LIEUTENANT C. D. Parkhurst, 4th U. S. Artillery, was expected at Fort Trumbull, Conn., this week, for duty with Captain Bancroft's battery, to which he was recently transferred from the Cavalry.

MAJOR J. S. Fletcher, 23d Infantry, has rejoined at Fort Porter, N. Y., from a visit to friends in Philadelphia.

COLONEL A. C. M. Pennington, U. S. A., rejoined at Fort Trumbull, Conn., the latter part of the week, from his visit to Hingham, Mass., to inspect the 1st Corps of Cadets. His next objective point is South Framingham, July 22, to the camp of the Second Brigade of Massachusetts Militia.

LIEUTENANT Chas. B. Satterlee, 3d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Jackson Barracks, New Orleans, from an extended visit to the North.

LIEUTENANT Colonel O. H. Moore, 17th Infantry, celebrated his fifty-seventh birthday, on Monday, of this week, July 13.

MAJOR W. H. Bell, U. S. A., will leave Newport, Ky., early in August, on a few weeks' visit to his brother at Milwaukee.

LIEUTENANT Granger Adams, 5th U. S. Artillery, rejoined at Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., early in the week, from a visit to Essex, Conn.

CAPTAIN James Ingalls, 1st U. S. Artillery, left Fort Monroe, Va., this week, to be absent until September next, when the Artillery School resumes its course.

CAPTAIN A. C. Girard, Assistant Surgeon U. S. A., lately from the West, sailed from New York for Europe on Saturday last, on the North German Lloyd steamship *Rhein*.

COLONEL W. R. Farnell, U. S. A., registered in St. Louis this week, en route to Jefferson Barracks.

ASSISTANT Surgeon R. B. Benham, U. S. A., late of Fort Sisseton, Dakota, has gone to San Antonio, to report to General Stanley for assignment to duty.

LIEUTENANT H. A. Schroeder, 4th U. S. Artillery, Professor at the Military Academy at Orchard Lake, Mich., is visiting at Old Point.

LIEUTENANT E. D. Hoyle, U. S. A., Adjutant of the Military Academy, is spending a few weeks vacation at Old Point Comfort.

CAPTAIN L. H. Rucker, 9th U. S. Cavalry, has taken charge of target practice matters at Fort Riley, Kansas.

CAPTAIN E. M. Heyl, 4th Cavalry, who has been chosen to succeed Major Ward as Inspector of the Department of the East, served with credit during the war in the Pennsylvania cavalry, and has been in the regular cavalry since 1866. His services and experience, therefore, amply fit him for his new position.

COLONEL H. O. Hodges, U. S. A., has returned to New York, from his westward trip, and resumed his duties in charge of the Quartermaster's Depot.

LIEUTENANT O. M. Lusak, 4th U. S. Artillery, lately at Willet's Point, has joined at Fort Monroe, Va., for a tour at the Artillery School.

SUBARON B. A. Clements, U. S. A., late of New York City, has arrived at Fort Leavenworth, and taken over his duties at the Military Prison.

MAJOR George Sherkley, U. S. A., has made some successful experiments at Creedmoor with a view to obtain by a combination of elements a gunpowder that would burn clean and would not foul the rifle. Frequently a gun becomes foul after two or three shots. Major Sherkley during his experiments has several times put up 49 out of a possible 50 at 1,000 yards, and has used his rifle all day without cleaning. He says that he can shoot 100 rounds without fouling the piece.

BENEDICT Arnold's three sons, Richard, Henry and John, according to *The Toronto Globe*, visited Canada about 1799 to look after the land granted to their father—some 13,400 acres in Leeds and Grenville counties. They settled there, married, engaged in business, and left numerous descendants, who are now among the most prominent and highly esteemed residents of that part of the country.

THE London *United Service Gazette* says: "A somewhat startling military event is about to take place in America. A banker brought charges of fraud against General Swain, the Judge Advocate of the Army, and Colonel Marrow. A Court of Inquiry reported that there were grounds for a Court-martial, and the above-mentioned officers are therefore to be tried. For the sake of the United States Army we sincerely trust that the charges will be disproved, and that it will appear, as seems possible, not to say probable, that no fraud and ignorance of business led General Swain into his present awkward position." Nothing is likely to be proven against either "General Swain" or "Col. Marrow," but the opinion of the court as to General Swain and Col. Marrow will be looked for with interest.

THE editor of the *Omaha Herald*, in a paragraph to the business men of that city, says: I want to find a place for a young lady to get an honest living by honest service as a copyist, or amanuensis, or in any other place suited to an educated and accomplished person of highly respectable social relations. The lady who seeks this kind of service is a daughter of a late Commodore of the United States Navy.

THE following officers of the Army were in San Diego, Cal., on the 2d of July: Capt. Whitney, 8th Inf., comdg. barracks; 1st Lieut. Fletcher, 21st Inf., light duty; 2d Lieut. R. F. Ames, 8th Inf., duty; 1st Lieut. Robt. Hanna, 6th Cav., on light duty as A. A. Q. M. and A. C. S.; Capt. H. Sweeney, 4th Cav., on sick leave, waiting retirement.

THE Vancouver *Independent*, of July 3, says:

Lieut.-Col. Merriam, 3d Inf., and family, have come down from Fort Spokane, and are visiting friends. Robert Morrow, son of Gen. Henry A. Morrow, 21st Inf., will remain in Portland and pursue his study of law. Lieut. W. H. Miller, R. Q. M., 1st Cav., will leave for Fort Custer on or about July 15. Lieut. J. M. Arrasmith, 2d Inf., departed on Monday's steamer for San Francisco, in charge of military prisoners for Alcatraz. Lieut. J. S. Parks, 21st Inf., is still at the barracks, looking after the property interests of the 21st Infantry, and will not rejoin his regiment for a few days yet. The 14th Infantry will sail north from San Francisco to-day; the troops are bivouacked at the Presidio and the officers and their families are quartered at the Occidental. Asst. Surgeon E. B. Moseley accompanied the battalion of the 21st Infantry under Gen. Morrow to the Department of the Platte. He will, however, return to his station at Vancouver Barracks when Gen. Morrow reaches Fort Sidney. Capt. Geo. M. Downey, 21st Inf., having completed his labors on the board at the barracks, on Saturday departed with his estimable wife for Fort Russell. Before leaving he resigned his position as director on the board of the First National Bank of Vancouver. Capt. W. S. Patten, Depot Quartermaster, has been elected as director in his place, a selection eminently fit to be made. Capt. J. W. MacMurray, 1st Art., has gone to Indian agencies in the upper country to investigate certain matters in connection with land claims in dispute between Indians and whites, and to inform the Indians of their rights under the "Indian Homestead Act."

THE action of the President in withholding his signature to the bill confirming the status of Assistant Surgeon Benj. F. Pope was a great disappointment to that officer. He had worked hard to keep his case out of the Court of Claims and to get it through first the Committee of Congress and then finally passed by both Houses. When this was accomplished he felt that his work was done and there would be no further trouble. Much, therefore, was his disappointment when he learned that his bill had been "pocketed" on the home stretch. He has not given up all hopes, however, of being finally set right. We learn from his counsel that he proposes now to let the matter rest until he receives his promotion, which will now shortly be made under the new law concerning promotions in the Medical Department. If his nomination is then confirmed, there can be no further doubt as to his legal status in the Army.

COLONEL Stephen C. Lyford, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., is in Washington this week on business in connection with the Government Board of Commissioners of the New Orleans International Exposition, of which he is President. It will be remembered that Colonel Lyford was also President of the Government Board at the Centennial.

MAJOR William Ludlow, Engineer Corps, was in Washington from Philadelphia this week on private business. He called at the office of the Chief of Engineers on Tuesday.

Rev. H. V. Plummer, the recently appointed (colored) Chaplain of the 9th Cavalry, received his commission at the War Department on Saturday last, and immediately afterwards took the oath of office in Chief Clerk Tweedale's room. He is now on route to assume his duties.

GENERAL Sheridan and a few friends were expected to visit some of the military posts on Lake Ontario the latter part of this week.

PAID Assistant Engineer W. B. Bayley, U. S. N., returned to duty at the Navy Department on Tuesday, after a ten days' leave of absence pleasantly spent at his home place, near Syracuse, New York.

CHIEF Engineer Henry L. Snyder, U. S. N., Superintendent of the State, War and Navy Department Building, accompanied by his wife left Washington Wednesday morning for a three weeks' stay with Mrs. Snyder's parents, the Loes, at Pottsville, Penn.

LIEUTENANT W. P. Van Ness, 1st U. S. Artillery, left San Francisco this week, for the East, to remain until November next.

LIEUTENANT-Colonel A. Piper, 1st U. S. Artillery, is commanding at the Presidio, San Francisco, during the absence on a month's leave of Colonel G. P. Andrews.

LIEUTENANT J. H. Weber, Signal Corps, U. S. A., will leave St. Louis, for Washington, next week.

LIEUTENANT H. C. Hodges, 22d U. S. Infantry, son of Colonel H. O. Hodges, U. S. A., at present stationed in New York City, has been appointed aide-de-camp on the staff of General Augur to fill the vacancy which has existed for some time past.

CAPTAIN J. T. Kirkman and Lieutenants Seyburn and Clay, 10th U. S. Infantry, rejoined at Fort Union, N. M., early in the week, from a week's hunting expedition.

PAYMASTER W. J. Thomson, U. S. N., will sail from New York on Monday next, on the *City of Para*, to join the *Lackawanna*, Pacific Squadron.

COBURN, Canada, says the *Herald*, "is becoming a regular summer camp for Army and Navy people." It has been that for some years.

THE Young Men's Blaine and Logan Club, of Oswego, while on a serenading tour a few evenings ago, paid a visit to Fort Ontario, and were hospitably received by the commandant, Captain M. H. Stacey, 12th U. S. Infantry.

MAJOR Henry Clayton, U. S. A., was a guest this week at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia.

LIEUTENANT L. A. Matile, 11th U. S. Infantry, was on his way to Fort Buford this week, after a pleasure visit to Fort Leavenworth.

GENERAL James B. Fry, U. S. A., is located for the summer at 113 Gibbs Avenue, Newport, R. I.

THE San Francisco *Report* of July 5 says:

Captain E. B. Moseley, Assistant Surgeon, who left with the 21st Infantry for the Platte, will return to this city. Lieutenants W. B. Reynolds, 14th Infantry, and wife registered at the Palace, June 30. The 14th Infantry was represented at the hotel last week by General Lewis C. Hunt and Lieutenant W. P. Goodwin at the Occidental, and Assistant Surgeon W. J. Wakeman and Lieutenant Geo. T. Patterson at the Palace. Pay Inspector T. T. Chavall arrived in on Sunday. Pay Director W. W. Williams formally took charge of the Pay Office in San Francisco on Tuesday. The Coast Survey steamer *Ranger*, Commander C. E. Clark, arrived from Central America yesterday. Lieutenants H. T. Monahan, of the *Platte*, is at the Occidental. Assistant Surgeon W. G. G. Willson and Ensign H. M. Dombagh of the same steamer are also in the city. Ensigns B. J. Walling and W. B. Rush, of the *Ranger*, are registered at the Occidental.

ADVICE from the City of Mexico, dated July 15, state that on that day the Electoral College dissolved its session, and, followed by crowds, with a military band proceeded to the residence of Gen. Diaz to inform him of his unanimous election to the Presidency. Patriotic speeches were made and great enthusiasm prevailed. The bells of the city were rung for hours in honor of his election. Gen. Diaz will assume the duties of the office, Dec. 30 next.

A DISPATCH from San Antonio states that on July 13, at Loez Station, on the Southern Pacific, a duel at thirty paces was fought between Lieut. John M. Cunningham, 19th U. S. Infantry, commander of the Seminole scouts at Mayers Spring, Texas, and a railroader named Daly. Pistols were used and three shots exchanged. Cunningham was wounded in the leg, and when this fact was learned in camp several Seminoles armed themselves and sought to assassinate Daly, but were restrained by Cunningham.

THE examination in the case of Lieut. R. E. Impey, U. S. N., for promotion, has been suspended, and that officer has been given until October next.

THE following officers of the Army registered at the office of the Adjutant General, Washington, D. C., during the present week: Capt. W. H. H. Benyard, Engineer Corps, 826 14th street, Washington, on leave; Capt. J. S. Payne, 5th Cav., National Hotel, on leave. Major Anthony Heger, Med. Dept., absent by permission from Post Commander; 2d Lieut. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav., Ebbitt House, on leave; 1st Lieut. Theodore H. Eckerson, 19th Inf., Ebbitt House, on leave.

LIEUT. J. T. Thompson, 2d U. S. Artillery, has rejoined at Newport Barracks, Ky., from Willet's Point, and received a hearty welcome home again from his numerous friends in Cincinnati and Newport.

LIEUT. T. B. M. Mason, U. S. N., is off from Washington on a month's vacation, which he will spend in Massachusetts and New Hampshire. Lt. F. M. Potts has charge of the Bureau of Intelligence during his absence.

THE sale of tobacco being in France a government monopoly, the widow of Admiral Pierre is rewarded by having the profits of a tobacco shop, supposed to produce \$900 a year, allotted to her.

THE Presidio County *Notes* of July 15 has the following Fort Davis items:

Lieut. C. E. Nordstrom is happy over the recent arrival of a new baby girl at his quarters. Lieut. M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry, and Miss Gertrude F., daughter of Major W. H. Gardner, U. S. Army, were married at the Post Chapel, July 2, by Chaplain F. H. Weaver. The happy couple started the same evening for Pena Colorado, where Lieut. Eggleston is now in command. Their many friends wish them all happiness and prosperity, and hope that, if dark clouds and occasional squalls should overtake them as they journey through life's voyage, they may be only little ones, such as will but serve to temper and refine the rays of sunlight which will guide them to a peaceful harbor. The camp at the "Finery" has been broken up.

LIEUTENANT J. L. Chamberlin, 1st Artillery, will leave San Francisco next week, for the East, and will visit friends until the latter part of August, when he is due at West Point for duty.

BROAD ARROW, in a recent number, says:

We recently referred to the adoption in the United States Army of gold chevrons as worn in this country, and this has been followed by other steps in the same direction by the Quartermaster-General of that force. These have proved so successful that the American naval administration have wisely resolved to follow suit in a similar direction as regards the Navy. The condition of the American Navy has long been a source of anxiety to the Naval Board of the United States, and it has now been decided to take energetic steps to place the fleet of that country on a footing more commensurate with the requirements of a nation possessing such an extensive seaboard. But our American cousins are pre-eminently practical men, and as such prefer facts to theories. Before embarking in costly experiments in shipbuilding, Secretary Chandler has resolved to obtain complete information on the subject by despatching a competent naval constructor to make a tour of the dockyards of this country, and to report upon the latest improvements in naval architecture, particularly in the construction of armored vessels. Mr. Chandler has selected Naval Constructor Philip Hieborn for this important duty. He sailed from New York on Saturday last in the steamship *City of Rome* for Liverpool. Constructor Hieborn is a man of acknowledged ability in his profession, and will doubtless faithfully fulfill the trust reposed in him. After visiting this country he will proceed to France, Germany, and Italy. Constructor Hieborn will be heartily welcomed in this country during his stay, and will be able to glean many a useful lesson at our Royal Dockyards. The result of his mission will, without doubt, be the highest degree beneficial to the development on a sound basis of the United States Navy, and the fact that it occurs at a time when our own Navy is engaging the close attention of both political parties in this country, should suggest some useful reflections as to the condition of our own "sea walls." It is pleasant to reflect that the American Fleet will shortly be strongly reinforced and greatly improved; it will be no less pleasant to reflect that the same remark applies to our own Navy. On many grounds we tender a hearty welcome to Secretary Chandler's naval delegate to this country.

THE London *Graphic* says: "A countryman named Wm. Stickers, flying to London to escape from rural justice, was appalled at reading on a wall: 'Bill Stickers Beware!' He went a little further, but reading again 'Bill Stickers will be punished with the utmost rigor of law,' gave himself up for lost, and surrendered."

THE Cincinnati *Commercial Gazette*, of July 11, says: Colonel Quinn, agent Quartermaster's Department, U. S. A., who is investigating claims against the U. S. Government for property taken during the late war in Kentucky, was assaulted and severely wounded yesterday, in Cynthiana, Ky., by parties against whom he had found occasion to complain to the Quartermaster General. Dr. Beall, of Cynthiana, attended to the injured officer, and Major Brown, of the Newport Barracks, Ky., who examined the wounds, does not regard them as serious. Colonel Quinn will return to his post of duty this morning. He is a member of the Loyal Legion and of the Grand Army of the Republic, and during the civil war was commander of the 1st Lincoln Cavalry.

LIEUT. R. D. Potts, 31 U. S. Artillery, on leave from Mount Vernon Barracks, Ala., is summering near Charlottesville, Virginia.

MAJOR G. F. Barstow, U. S. A., of St. Augustine, will visit relatives at Boston, Newport, etc., this summer.

LIEUT.-COL. D. O. Houston, Corps of Engineers, U. S. A., will prolong his stay abroad a few weeks longer.

GEN. R. B. Ayres, U. S. A., has named the summer camp of the 2d U. S. Artillery at Fauquier, White Sulphur Springs, "Camp Virginia."

CIVIL ENGINEER P. S. Amerson, U. S. N., has completed plans, etc., for new dry-docks at the Norfolk Navy yard. The estimated cost is \$500,000.

MR. Boll Mann, a well-known druggist of Chicago, who is under indictment for collusion with Daniel Carrigan in obtaining money by fraudulent vouchers on the Medical Bureau of the United States Naval Department, was released on \$5,000 bail on Monday for appearance before the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.

COL. Gaines Lawson, U. S. A., has had a busy time of it recently, inspecting and reviewing the Minnesota troops in camp at Winona.

DR. J. H. Lacy, late A. A. Surgeon at Fort Cumming, N. M., has engaged in civil practice at Carlisle.

ADMIRAL NICHOLS is acting as Secretary of the Navy until Mr. Chandler's return.

GEN. Angur has selected that experienced rifleman, Capt. B. H. Rogers, 13th Infantry, to conduct this year's rifle competitions of the Department of the Missouri.

ASST. SURGEON H. P. Birmingham, U. S. A., under recent orders has taken charge of the Medical Department at Fort Bliss, Texas.

PRINCE George of Wales has been promoted from midshipman to the rank of sub-lieutenant, having been successful in taking a first-class certificate in seamanship.

PASSED ASST. ENGR. Wythe M. Parks, U. S. N., is visiting at Portsmouth, Va.

It is said that Gen. Grant, in accepting an invitation to be present at the reunion of the Army of the Tennessee, at Lake Minnetonka, Aug. 13-14, signified his desire to address the Army for the last time, and in fact to make his farewell address to the members and the American public.

COMMODORE Edward Simpson was a guest at the Sturtevant House, New York, this week.

THE Brookville (Canada) correspondent of the *Toronto Globe* writes of Benedict Arnold's descendants: "His sons, Richard, Henry, and John, came to Canada about 1799 to look after the land granted their father, consisting of 13,400 acres, in the counties of Leeds and Grenville. The sons engaged in business and married, and were leading citizens and left large families, who are now some of our most valued and honored friends and countrymen, and, like their grandfather, are generous and sympathetic. I have in my possession General Arnold's military coat, owned by his grandson, which I consider of interest to the curious and antiquarian of your York pioneers."

CAPT. E. O. Matthews, U. S. A., was a guest at the Lafayette Hotel, Philadelphia, during this week.

GEN. H. A. Morrow, U. S. A., is on a brief visit East from Fort Sidney, Nebraska.

Mrs. Thos. Ward, U. S. A., is visiting friends at Oswego preparatory to going to Washington for duty.

COL. C. I. Wilson, U. S. A., much to the regret of his friends in New York, will shortly leave there for duty at Omaha.

LIEUT. C. D. Cowles, 23d U. S. Infantry, passed through Chicago this week on his way to Fort Mackinac, Mich.

PATMASTER G. C. Goodloe, U. S. Marine Corps, registered at the Sturtevant House, New York, July 16.

Mrs. Leslie Smith, 2d U. S. Infantry, has joined the headquarters of his regiment at Fort Coeur d'Alene, Idaho.

MARBLEHEAD, Mass., has a veteran in Ezekiel Russell, who in 1814, when the *Constitution* was chased into Marblehead harbor by the British, climbed the staff on Fort Sewall and rode the flag haliards.

THE *Port Townsend Daily Argus*, referring to the departure of the 21st U. S. Infantry for Nebraska, says: "Port Townsend will part with Captain S. P. Jocelyn with sincere regret. He has been stationed here so long that he has formed many hearty friendships and has become to some extent identified with us as a public citizen. He took an active interest in the organization and successful starting of the First National Bank in this city, serving on its board of directors, and his genial face on our streets has become as familiar as that of any one else. His many friends here unite in best wishes for his welfare, and a pledge to receive him gladly should he ever return. Lieut. C. M. Truitt, who also leaves us, is a most estimable young man, whom our people are sorry to lose. He has distinguished himself in our social gatherings by his genial manners no less than in Uncle Sam's Army by strict attention to the sterner demands of duty."

A WASHINGTON despatch of July 16, says: "The friends of Major Wasson, late of the Army, undergoing imprisonment at Leavenworth, are making renewed efforts to secure his pardon. He was sentenced about eighteen months ago, and soon after the President was appealed to for clemency, but declined to mitigate his sentence. Another appeal is now being made, but will probably be quite as futile. The Secretary of War is determined that Wasson shall serve out his sentence, and the President is known to agree with him."

COLONEL A. P. Blunt, U. S. A., Commandant of the Leavenworth Military Prison, was expected in Boston the latter part of this week, on a month's visit.

THE last act passed at the recent session of Congress was the humane one giving \$2,500 to Mrs. Eliza Howard Powers, now eighty years old. During the war Mrs. Powers, as president of one of the Florence Nightingale societies, spent her money liberally in giving aid and comfort to wounded Union soldiers. After the war she lost her property, and when reduced to abject poverty asked Congress to reimburse her for money she had spent on the soldiers. Repeatedly her claim passed the Senate, but was lost in the House. Finally, after the old lady had lost her last \$100, the gift of friends, by the failure of a Washington bank, and had almost gone crazy, the economical Judge Holman of Indiana was interested in the case, presented the bill fifteen minutes before the House adjourned, and it was rushed through so quickly that nobody had a chance to object—the "boss" objector having himself urged the passage of the bill.

A PRETTY Boston schoolma'am and a youth of mien sedate, Were parting in the evening beside the garden gate; And hand and heart he'd offered, in a grave and sober way, And she, with quiet dignity, had named the happy day. He lingered at the door with her, and said, in accents low: "There is a little favor I would ask before I go— A favor never asked before—sweet maiden, it is this, A lover's privilege, that is all, a sweet betrothal kiss." "If you wait," the maiden whispered, with her color rising high, "Till I remove my spectacles, I'll willingly comply."

—*Somerville (Mass.) Journal.*

It is not expected that the vacancy in the Quartermaster's Department, caused by the retirement of Capt. Strang, will be filled until the Secretary of War returns. We hear the name of Lieut. Baird, the son of Inspector General Baird, again mentioned as a prominent candidate for the place.

In accordance with the clause in the Sundry Civil Appropriation bill reducing the number of officers to be detailed from the line on signal duty from ten to six, the following officers have been relieved from duty, nine being actually on duty: L. V. Casiaro, 21 Art.; 1st Lt. Frederick K. Ward, 1st Cav., and 1st Lt. Marion P. Mann, 1st Inf. Lt. Casiaro, who has been Gen. Hazen's adjutant, will be relieved by 2d Lt. B. M. Parnell, of the Signal Corps, now on duty in Washington. After a month's leave he will join his regiment now in camp near Warrenton. Lt. Mann is doing signal duty in Arizona. He will join his regiment in that Department. Lt. Ward has been with the Chief Signal officer in Washington. After a short delay he will join his regiment at Fort Ellis.

THE following Army and Navy officers registered at the Ebbitt House during the week ending July 17, 1884: Maj. H. B. Burnham, Judge Adv.; Asst. Surg. R. W. Johnson, Med. Dept.; Lt. James S. Pettit, 1st Inf.; Maj. Samuel S. Rider, 2d Art.; Lt. J. F. Reynolds Landis, 1st Cav.; Lt. T. H. Eckerson, 19th Inf.; Capt. T. M. K. Smith, 23d Inf.; P. A. Eng. James Entwistle; Commander and Mrs. Wm. S. Dana; Rear Admiral Peirce Crosby and wife; Naval Cadet W. H. Caldwell.

THE "MIANTONOMAH'S" PLATES.

WILLIAM H. WALLACE & Co., iron merchants of New York, as representatives of John Brown & Co., and Charles Cammell & Co., of Sheffield, England, were awarded by Secretary Chandler, in November last, the contract for furnishing the compound turret-armor and pilot houses for the double-turreted monitor *Miantonomah*. On March 20th a resolution was introduced in Congress and referred to the Committee on Naval Affairs calling for an investigation of the rumors that the contracts were irregularly awarded, and that the Government was about to lose a large amount of money. Copies of the contracts were readily furnished to the committee, but Nathaniel McKay, who has figured largely in navy contracts, and who formerly represented Charles Cammell & Co., and recently brought suit for the recovery of a commission of 4 per cent. from that firm on these same contracts, on July 31 sent a letter to Congressman Cox, in which he quotes from an offer made to him by Charles Cammell & Co. in 1878, and says:

By the present contract, made last year, and when, too, all iron material has fallen 25 per cent. below the prices of 1880, these English manufacturers will get \$110 per ton, or, with exchange at \$4.90, \$539 per ton. As can be seen in the foregoing, their price in 1878—7½d. per pound—was at the rate of \$336 per ton. If you add to this price the cost freight, insurance, and the plates out of ship, when here—about \$10 per ton—you will have the fair cost of this armor, namely: \$346 per ton delivered here. So it can be seen that the combination of Wallace, Brown and Cammell have a profit of \$193 per ton on the steel plates they are now furnishing our Government. This estimate takes no cognizance of the great depression in the iron market at the present time, nor the greater proportionate profit they will get for the bolts and the thinner plates of the smokestack and pilot house. It is based solely on the prices that were given to me in 1878 and 1880, and those which our Government have contracted to pay in 1883 for the turret plates. The whole amount of the iron material that is comprised in these contracts is not far from 277 tons, which multiplied by their profits per ton (\$193) produces the nice little plum of \$53,461. This sum large as it may appear at first sight, in my opinion is under the limit of the profit in these contracts. Even in the drilling of the holes there is a raise of five shillings in price from the offer made to me in 1878 and 1880.

This material has not been delivered, and in fact the Government has not yet been defrauded, but so plainly appears the dishonest intent of this rascally combination that the slightest investigation must not only defeat its thieving attempt, but must bring to light also the extent and degree of deception that has been practiced, when a price so obviously extortionate was obtained for these turret plates. I have about twenty letters from the Messrs. Cammell and Co., together with the price list of John Brown and Co., given in 1880, which cover all the foregoing statements and which are at your service, as well as the drawings of the turrets.

In reply to this Mr. W. H. Wallace said to a *Tribune* reporter:

Mr. McKay does not seem to know what he is talking about. This is not the same kind of material that was to have been furnished in 1878 or 1880, but is entirely different. Suppose you should come to me to-day and ask me the price of that truck in front of us, and I should say \$500, and then next week you should come to me and want an elegant carriage—do you think that the price should be the same? We are doing with this stuff the best we can, and intend to give the greatest satisfaction to the Government, so that when they want more for the other eight monitors we will stand as good a chance of furnishing it as any one else. We gave bonds to carry out the conditions of our contract, and we intend doing as we agreed.

Wm. Bispham, the second member of the firm of W. H. Wallace & Co., said:

The prices which the Government has agreed to pay for these turret-plates, pilot-house covers, and bolts, is identically the same as is paid by the French, Russian and other admiralties for the same kind of goods—plus the charges for transportation, insurance and handling of them upon their arrival here. The insurance is an important item, and there is only one steam tug in this harbor that entertains the proposition to transfer these plates from the steamship piers to the Navy Yard, because of their great sizes and weights—ranging from nine to twenty-two tons. No vessel will bring over more than a half-dozen plates at a time; hence they will be brought over and transferred to the Navy Yard in small lots, and the cost of this tug to us is to be \$10 an hour. It is most absurd to make any comparisons of the present plates wanted with what the Navy wanted in 1878 and 1880. The Navy Department has changed its plans seven or eight times since then, and the plates are not alike in length, thicknesses, widths or anything else. They are entirely different from anything of the kind ever made before, for any government in the world. There are certain parts of the work to be done by hand entirely, and for which no estimate could be calculated to cover the expense. If the Government had not felt certain that we could do this better than anybody else we would not have secured the contract, and the Government may depend upon one thing at least—that the material and work will come up fully to the conditions. I understand that Mr. McKay and Charles Cammell and Co. have had some business disagreement, but that we have nothing to do with.

(From the New York Telegram.)

CAPITAL GOSSIP.

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 11.

COMMODORE JOUETT is going on with the investigation of frauds in the Medical Bureau of the Navy Department, and continues to find out surprising things. The latest discovery is that Medical Director Wales while Surgeon-General engaged in some very remarkable building operations at the different Navy-yards. One of the things he did was to make a contract with a Baltimore man for the erection of a building for the Medical Department at the Mare Island Navy-yard, and all the work upon it is said to have been done by Baltimore people, even to the plumbing, while at the very time the Government had an abundance of employees at the Mare Island yard who could have done all the work. A similar transaction involving the same parties occurred at the Norfolk yard.

Thus far nothing has been done except to investigate the general business method of the other bureaus of the Navy. When their vouchers are examined it is possible that other frauds may be discovered. Other looseness is shown to have prevailed in the Medical Bureau, and officers say that Medical Director Wales will not be able to escape a Court martial for gross negligence and carelessness in the discharge of his public duties. The verdict in regard to Wales is that he must be either a knave or a very foolish man, for the practices which he tolerated in his bureau were incredibly lax and irregular throughout.

Senator Pendleton is after the scalp of General Hazen, the

Chief Signal Officer of the Army. It is an old fight, dating back many years. I cannot give you all the ramifications of it, but ex-Secretary Belknap and Brigadier-General David S. Stanley, who is Hazen's bitter foe, and Hazen's brother-in-law and father-in-law and General Wash McLean, of Cincinnati, are all mixed up in it. Pendleton's present motive for a raid on General Hazen undoubtedly springs from the active opposition of McLean to his re-election to the Senate. Having been handsomely defeated he now proposes to pull down General Hazen's house if he can. The resolution under which Pendleton proposes to act is very sweeping in its terms and authorizes an inquiry into the whole organization of the Signal Service. It will be permissible for him to induce the other members of the committee, if he can, to recommend the abolition of the Signal Service Bureau of the War Department, or its consolidation with some other bureau, or to be greatly reduced in its operations. Pendleton introduced another resolution, two or three weeks ago, authorizing a special committee on the Signal Service, but was induced to abandon it and become a member of the committee appointed to report on the organization of several of the Government scientific bureaus, including the Hydrographic and Coast Survey. General Hazen has had a plan of going to Europe next month, and he may be compelled by this fresh raid on him to abandon that pleasant scheme.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT BAYARD, N. M.

July 8, 1884.

But for the presence of Assistant Surgeon Birmingham, Hospital Steward Brown, and Commissary Sergeant Forsyth, the late change of troops would have been a clean sweep here.

Companies H and K, 23d Infantry, left the Post June 1, taking the cars at Whitewater, a station on the Deming, Silver City, and Pacific R. R., fourteen miles from here. This was a short march, yet it disabled some of the veterans of the battalion, for the heat was great and the dust thick, and no doubt the anguish of parting caused some of the boys to take just a drop too much—a thing they would have done under no other circumstances, of course.

On June 10, Companies A and B, 13th Infantry, arrived from the neighboring Fort Cummings and took station. June 12, witnessed the departure of Headquarters, Band and Troops F and H, 4th Cavalry. On the 19th, Headquarters, Band, and Troops G and M, 6th Cavalry, filed into the Post, and to-day, Troop C, 6th Cavalry, joined from Fort Cummings, making this a five company Post, for the present.

The 6th express themselves as well pleased with the change from torrid Fort Lowell, though at first the notion of exchanging Arizona for New Mexico did not please them. But the cool days, cold nights, and comfortable quarters of Fort Bayard are not to be held in contempt.

General Carr, according to his wont, made a close inspection of the Post immediately after his arrival, and gladdened the hearts of all by his affability and condescension. But while the survivors and citizens of the country, hail with satisfaction the arrival of so fine a regiment as the 6th Cavalry, its distinguished commander and staff, they keenly regret the departure of the 4th, its noble Colonel, dashing Adjutant, and excellent Quartermaster.

The two companies of the 23d Infantry left the Post with lighter hearts than did the 4th Cavalry, for their future station is among the "fields green and pastures new" of the Lakes. Their journey hitherwards was well studded with obstacles in the shape of washouts on the A. T. and S. F. road. Captain E. Kridge and Lieutenants Wisting and Nichols, with their families, and Co. H, have gone to Fort Wayne; Capt. Goodale, Lieutenants Pratt and O'Connor, and Co. K, to Fort —.

Captain Goodale is to return for the remains of his cherished wife in December next. In the meantime his grave, which the Captain cared for with touching devotion for the past two years, is well looked after.

1st Sergeant James M. Lewis, Troop F, 4th Cavalry, left for the East, on a three months' furlough, before the great change. The sergeant is an old and gallant soldier, the bete noir of deserters, and has the good wishes of all who know him.

Our new Post Surgeon, Major V. B. Hubbard, arrived from Fort Stanton, his former station, June 11, and is fairly well pleased with the change, regretting, however, the absence of running water at the Post, the lack of which will interfere with his favorite recreation of tree planting and gardening. Major Hubbard made the journey "overland," behind his pair of fine bays, but had quite a time crossing the Rio Grande.

For the past week Old Sol has been smiling upon this section as he has not done since the establishment of the post in 1867. On July 3d, the thermometer on the hospital porch recorded 105 deg. F.; on the 4th, 104 deg.; 5th, 106 deg.; 6th, 105 deg. For sixteen years before the temperature had never exceeded 100 deg. If this state of affairs obtains on the Atlantic Coast, the denizens of its large cities have our sincere sympathy, for 105 deg. in New Mexico, and 105 deg. in New York, Baltimore, or Washington, has a distinction as well as a difference. Let me burn under 120 deg. out here, rather than swelter under 95 deg. in Washington. And then our beautiful, cool nights!

The post is now garrisoned by Headquarters, Band, and Troops C, G, and M, 6th Cavalry, and Companies A and B, 13th Infantry, with the following officers:

Sixth Cavalry.—General E. A. Carr, Lieut.-Colonel A. P. Morrow; Lieutenant L. A. Craig, Regimental and Post Adjutant; Lieutenant W. H. Carter, Regimental and Post Quartermaster, and A. C. S.; Captains Daniel Madden, T. O. Tupper, and Lieutenants E. E. Dravo, J. Y. F. Blake and Geo. H. Sands. 13th Infantry.—Captain J. B. Guthrie, Lieutenants J. H. H. Peabine and R. B. Paddock. Medical Staff.—Surgeon V. B. Hubbard, U. S. A.; Assistant Surgeon H. P. Birmingham, U. S. A., and Asst. Asst. Surgeon Edward R. Morris, U. S. A. The last-named gentleman has just joined the post, having but recently successfully passed his examination before the Army Medical Examining Board. He will take the place of Asst. Surgeon Birmingham, who is ordered elsewhere.

Accidents, suicides, etc., continue at this post with unabated frequency, and are without doubt chargeable to the proximity of the pestilential village of Central City, only a mile off. Within the last few weeks, Adam McClelland, who was discharged from Company K, 23d Infantry, about two years ago, after over twenty years' service, and has since gained a livelihood as company tailor, and S. E. Blair, a carpenter in the employ of the Post Quartermaster, both good men, but given to the abuse of whiskey, died, the former from poisoning by laudanum, the latter from heart disease. McClelland had been on one of his periodicals, and at its close, when whiskey was no longer to be had, swallowed a couple ounces of laudanum, whether as a stimulant or a poison he alone knew.

With best wishes, Mr. Editor, for your meteorological comfort, yours, at 82 deg. F., 11 A. M.,

Old Time

RECENT DEATHS.

COLONEL PIERRE VAN CORTLANDT, who died, July 11, at the old Van Cortlandt Manor House at Croton, near Sing Sing, in the seventieth year of his age, belonged to a family distinguished in the history of New York. He leaves three children, one of whom is the wife of Chaplain J. R. Matthews, U. S. N. The funeral which took place at Croton, N. Y., on Monday brought together a notable attendance, including a representation from the Society of the Cincinnati headed by its president, Hamilton Fish; Philip Hamilton, Schuyler Hamilton, Gen. Alexander Hamilton, Col. Alexander Hamilton, De Puyster Douw, Gannett Beck, Lewis D. Beck, De H. Van Rensselaer, Mrs. Youmans, Miss Wood, Lewis G. Morris and Wm. H. Morris.

The news of the sad fate of the two Army officers who accompanied the Greely Expedition—Lieut. James B. Lockwood, 23d U. S. Infantry, and 2d Lieut. Frederick F. Kinslingbury, 11th U. S. Infantry, will be received with deep regret by many comrades and friends. Lieut. Lockwood died April 9 and 2d Lieut. Kinslingbury June 1, 1884. Of the manner of their death we give an account elsewhere. Both were efficient and deserving officers. Lieut. Lockwood was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 23d Infantry from his native State, Maryland, Oct. 1, 1873, and was promoted 1st lieutenant March 15, 1883. He was unmarried. 2d Lieut. Kinslingbury was born in England, and served during the war from July to November, 1864, as a private of Co. "E," 54th New York Volunteers. In June, 1865, he enlisted in the 4th Infantry and served almost continuously until Feb. 1, 1873, when he took his discharge (being then sergeant of the detachment of Gen. Service Clerks at Headquarters Department of the Lakes) to accept an appointment as Paymaster's clerk in Detroit. On the 1st of October, 1873, he was appointed a 2d lieutenant of the 11th U. S. Infantry and joined his regiment in the West. Shortly before the departure of the Greely Expedition his wife died, so placing his children in proper care he volunteered to accompany it.

Mrs. MARY T. HOLABIRD, wife of Quartermaster General Samuel B. Holabird, U. S. Army, whose death occurred at General Holabird's residence, 1311 P street, Washington, on July 9th, was the daughter of Mr. T. Grant, a well-known and much respected citizen of Dutchess Co., New York, and a niece of Judge Aiken, of that county. Mrs. Holabird had been a great sufferer for several years, but bore her affliction with the greatest fortitude. Although ill almost unto death up to within the day before she died, she managed to be about, riding out in the evening to the Soldiers' Home. The funeral ceremonies took place at the Home on Thursday afternoon, July 10th, and were conducted by Rev. John H. Elliot, rector of the Church of the Ascension, after which the remains were laid to rest in the cemetery of the Soldiers' Home. The pall bearers were Generals W. B. Rochester, Abner Baird, Chas. G. Sawtelle, Chauncey McKeever, O. D. Greene; Colonel John G. Chandler and Capt. John F. Rodgers. Mrs. Holabird's death was the result of disease caused by an injury received while Gen. Holabird was on duty in California.

ADMIRAL EWARTS, a well-known British naval officer, died a few days ago. In 1863 he twice gave assistance to American men-of-war, for which he was thanked by the Government at Washington.

Mrs. HORNER, wife of Medical Director G. B. B. Horner, U. S. N., retired, died of apoplexy, July 11, at her residence, Warrenton, Va. The deceased lady was in her fifty-second year.

LATE ARMY ORDERS.

A general court martial will meet at Fort Preble, Me., July 22. Detail: Major W. M. Graham, Capt. Arthur Morris, 1st Lieut. Wm. Ennis, C. P. Miller, H. B. Anderson, and G. L. Anderson, 4th Art., and Asst. Surg. John L. Phillips, M. D.; 2d Lieut. John R. Totten, 4th Art., Judge Advocate (S. O. 146, D. East, July 18).

A General Court-martial will meet at Willet's Point, N. Y., July 23. Detail: Capt. H. M. Adams, P. M. Price, C. F. Palfrey, 1st Lieut. O. T. Crosby, G. D. Fitch, E. J. Spencer, G. A. Zinn, 2d Lieut. H. E. Waterman, members, and W. C. Langfitt, Judge Advocate, all of the Corps of Engineers. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 17.)

Leave of absence for two months is granted 2d Lieut. R. H. Young, 5th Artillery. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 18.)

O. O. of July 15, relating to Captain C. R. Barnett, A. Q. M., is revoked. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 17.)

The resignation by Major Thomas Ward, A. A. G., of his commission of Captain 1st U. S. Artillery, is accepted to date July 9. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 17.)

During the absence of the Surgeon General, Major D. L. Huntington, surgeon, will take charge of his office. (S. O. H. Q. A., July 18.)

In 1800, for the first time, Irishmen were admitted into the British Army without forfeiture of their creed or nationality. They eagerly accepted what was then styled "this boon." Not only did they wholly fill the regiments which bore titles associated with their native land, but the English and Scotch regiments held them in great number. Between 1807 and 1811 more than 400 Irish of the 1,000 which constituted a regiment were in the ranks of the 71st Highlanders. In 1810, 443 of the 7th Highlanders were Irish. In 1809, 666 of the 94th Highlanders were Irish, and in the record of the Royal Scots 464 are registered as Irish. Speaking in the House of Lords fourteen years after Waterloo, the Duke of Wellington said: "It is mainly owing to Irish Catholics that we owe all our proud prominence as an empire and I owe the laurels with which you have been pleased to deck my brow."

THE ARMY.

G. O. 67, H. Q. A., July 11, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War, G. O. 59, a. s., from this office is revoked.

[G. O. 59 relates to an allowance to military convicts on discharge. See JOURNAL of July 5, 1884, p. 997.]

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 68, H. Q. A., July 12, 1884.

By direction of the Secretary of War par. 60 of the Regulations is corrected to read as follows:

660. The orders of commanders of armies, divisions, brigades, geographical divisions, departments, and districts are denominated orders of such army, division, etc., and are either general or special. Orders are numbered, general and special, in separate series, each beginning with the year. Those issued by commanders of posts, regiments, battalions, companies, or detachments are simply denominated "Orders," and numbered in one series, beginning with the year.

By command of Lieut. Gen. Sheridan:

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 69, H. Q. A., July 14, 1884.

Publishes extracts relating to the War Department from the Act approved July 7, 1884, making appropriations for the legislative, executive, and judicial expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes.

G. O. 70, H. Q. A., July 15, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the Act approved July 7, 1884, making appropriations for sundry civil expenses of the Government for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1885, and for other purposes.

[In JOURNAL of last week we gave in full the items in the Act of interest to the Services.]

A. G. O., July 15, 1884.

With sincere regret, the acting Adjutant General announces to the office the death, on the morning of the 13th inst., of Mr. Alva Laing Morris, chief of the Enrollment Division.

At the outbreak of the late war Mr. Morris joined the 1st California Volunteers—afterwards 71st Pennsylvania—and served with it until captured at the battle of Ball's Bluff, Virginia, Oct. 21, 1861. Taken to Richmond, Va., he remained in confinement until released on parole, Feb. 19, 1862, and the following fall, Oct. 6, 1862—was, on surgeon's certificate, honorably discharged the service at his native city, Philadelphia, Pa.

Appointed a clerk of class one in the office of the Provost Marshal General of the Army, his merit earned him rapid advancement, being promoted to class two Dec. 1, 1863; class three, May 1, 1864, and class four, Jan. 1, 1865, which grade he has held to the date of his death, having been transferred to this office Sept. 1, 1866, on the discontinuance of the Provost Marshal General's Bureau.

For the past twenty-one years Mr. Morris has given to the discharge of his duties the best efforts of a high intelligence and a well disciplined and retentive mind. Singularly modest, of exemplary deportment, conscientious and indefatigable in his labors, and of unquestionable fidelity, he has enjoyed—as he richly deserved—the esteem and confidence of all his superiors, and leaves behind an example worthy of imitation.

CHAUNCEY McKEEVER, Actg. Adj. Gen.

CIRCULAR 26, DEPT. OF THE EAST, June 15, 1884.

Publishes extracts from the records of target practice of troops for the month of May, 1884:

In order that all who have qualified as "sharpshooters" or "marksmen" (see G. O. 12, A. G. O., Feb. 20, 1884,) during the present target year may be designated as such in the monthly circulars, a list of all so qualifying in the battery or company should be made on each monthly "musketty report," giving only the totals of the best three scores made (each having the required percentage) at each distance during the year, with date of each score and per cent. at each distance. If no one has qualified a note should be added to that effect.

G. O. 19, DEPT. OF THE COLUMBIA, June 27, 1884.

Directs post commanders to select from the record of regular target practice the most suitable enlisted marksmen (excluding those mentioned in G. O. 24, a. s. A. G. O.) of each troop and company, and one from each non-commissioned staff or band stationed at their posts, and order the men so selected to report at Vancouver Barracks, W. T., on or before August 9, for practice, and to compete, on August 21, 22 and 23, for the honor of a place in the Department Team of Twelve, and for the prize awarded by the War Department. Skirmish matches will take place on August 11, 12, 13 and 14. Preliminary practice will take place on Aug. 15, 16, 18, 19 and 20.

The Dept. competition and preliminary practice will be under the immediate supervision and direction of the Inspector of Rifle Practice of the Department (Capt. Cullen Bryant, Ord. Dept.)

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF THE EAST, July 15, 1884.

Hereafter each post commander will cause to be filled out on the post return sent monthly to these headquarters, a report showing the means of transportation, the number of rations, the number of arms and the amount of ammunition on hand at his post; also the number and compensation of civilian engineers.

The report will be rendered on a printed form, a supply of which will be furnished post commanders so that it can be pasted in a suitable place on each post return.

G. O. 5, DEPT. OF CALIFORNIA, July 7, 1884.

Directs a reduction in the ration for the public animals, including cavalry and artillery horses, and that no purchases of supplies in open market will be made at road stations without special authority from Dept. Headquarters.

STAFF CORPS AND DEPARTMENTS.

ADJUTANT AND INSPECTOR GENERAL.

In accordance with the requirements of his recent appointment and par. 7, S. O. 159, c. s., from the H. Q. Army, Maj. Thomas Ward, Asst. Adj. Gen., is relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East (S. O. 144, July 16, D. East).

Lieut. Col. Roger Jones, A. I. G., will proceed to Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., and inspect public property (S. O. 142, July 14, D. East).

BUREAU OF MILITARY JUSTICE.

Leave of absence for two months, on surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Major Asa Bird Gardner, Judge Advocate, Governor's Island, N. Y. (S. O. 30, July 15, Div. Atlantic.)

QUARTERMASTERS AND SUBSISTENCE DEPARTMENTS.

The leave of absence granted Capt. Charles R. Barnett, A. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O. July 15, H. Q. A.). The leave of absence for one month granted Capt. C. R. Barnett, Asst. Q. M., is extended one month (S. O. 65, July 7, Div. Pacific.)

Leave of absence for one month, with permission to apply for an extension of one month, is granted Major A. J. McGonigle, Q. M. (S. O. 56, July 8, D. Ariz.)

The journeys performed by Major A. S. Kimball, Chief Q. M., from Vancouver Barracks to Portland, Ore., and return June 4, 5, 6, 7, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 16, 21, 23, 24, 26, 28, and 30, were on public business (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.)

Capt. C. A. Woodruff, Chief Q. S., will proceed to Pueblo, Col., and return, on public business (S. O. 62, July 6, D. N. M.)

Leave of absence for seven days is granted Major John P. Hawkins, Chief C. S., Dept. Platte (S. O. 57, July 8, D. Platte.)

Major William H. Bell, C. S., will report in person to the C. O., Newport Barracks, Ky., for temporary garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 143, July 15, D. East).

Leave of absence for one month, to commence August 1, is granted Major William H. Bell, C. S., Newport Barracks, Ky. (S. O. 141, July 12, D. East.)

PAY DEPARTMENT.

Major Charles I. Wilson, Paymr., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the East by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. in time to enable him to reach Omaha, Neb., by Aug. 1, 1884, when he will report in person to the Comdg. Officer, Dept. of the Platte, for duty as Act. Chief Paymr. of that Dept. (S. O. July 16, H. Q. A.)

The troops will be paid to include the muster of June 30, 1884, as follows: At McJave and Verde, and Whipple Barracks, by Major G. F. Glenn, Paymr.; at Forts Bowie, Huachuca, Lowell, and McDowell, by Major F. M. Cox, Paymr., and at Forts Apache, Grant and Thomas, San Carlos Agency, and Camp on Ash Creek, by Major W. H. Comegys, Paymr. (S. O. 54, July 1, D. Ariz.)

The payment of troops on muster rolls of June 30, will be made in Dept. Columbia as follows: Lieut. Col. Rodney Smith, Fort Stevens, Oregon, Canby and Townsend, W. T.; Major James P. Canby, Forts Cour d'Alene, I. T., Spokane and Colville, W. T.; Major D. R. Larned, Forts Walla Walla, W. T., and Lapwai, I. T.; Major D. C. Poole, Fort Klamath, Oregon, Vancouver Barracks and Vancouver Barracks Ordnance Depot, W. T., and the officers and detachment of General Service Clerks at Department Headquarters (S. O. 92, June 26, D. Columbia.)

The journey performed by Major D. C. Poole, Paymr., from Vancouver, W. T., to Portland, Ore., and return, June 28 was on public business (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.)

The leave of absence granted Major Daniel N. Bush, Paymr., is extended one month (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

ENGINEERS AND ORDNANCE DEPARTMENTS.

The leave of absence granted Lieut. Col. David C. Houston, Corps of Engineers, is extended one month (S. O. July 12, H. Q. A.)

Ord. Surg. James Gilberston (late sergeant, Battery E, 3d Art.) is assigned to duty at Fort Sumter, S. C. (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.)

MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.

Leave of absence for fourteen days, to commence July 13, is granted Capt. Curtis E. Munro, Asst. Surg., Fort Warren, Mass. (S. O. 143, July 15, D. East.)

Upon the return of A. A. Surg. L. N. Clark to Fort Hall, Nev., A. A. Surg. Joseph E. Tucker will report to the Medical Director for annulment of his contract (S. O. 73, July 3, D. California.)

Capt. Clarence Ewen, Asst. Surg., is assigned to duty at Fort S. Huey, Neb., as Post Surgeon (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.)

Capt. Henry McEldeery, Asst. Surg., will be relieved from duty in the Dept. of the Platte by the Comdg. Gen. of that Dept. on receipt of this order, and will report in person to Comdg. Gen., Dept. of the East, for assignment to duty (S. O. July 16, H. Q. A.)

1st Lieut. Wm. J. Wakeman, Asst. Surg., is relieved from duty at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo., and assigned to duty at Fort Washkie, Wyo., as Post Surg., relieving 1st Lieut. Norton Strong, Asst. Surg., who is then authorized to take advantage of the leave of absence granted him (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.)

Asst. Surg. B. L. Robertson will proceed to Fort Brown, Texas, for temporary service, during the illness of Asst. Surg. W. C. Gorgas. Asst. Surg. Robertson will return to his station when Asst. Surg. Gorgas is fit for duty (S. O. 85, July 9, D. Texas.)

Capt. John M. Dickson, Asst. Surg., is detailed a member of the G. C. M., at Alcatraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 79, July 5, D. California.)

The leave of absence for seven days granted 1st Lieut. W. O. Owen, Jr., Asst. Surg., Fort Stevens, Ore., is extended twenty three days (S. O. 93, June 28, D. Columbia.)

Major B. A. Clements, Surg., will report to the Commandant of the Leavenworth Military Prison to relieve Major J. P. Wright, Surg., as Attending Surg., and will also relieve him as Acting Medical Director (S. O. 133, July 8, Dept. Mo.)

A. A. Surg. E. R. Morris will proceed to Fort Bayard, N. M., and report for duty (S. O. 137, July 3, Dept. Mo.)

Asst. Surg. H. P. Birmingham will proceed from Fort Bayard, N. M., to Fort Bliss, Texas, and report for duty (S. O. 137, July 3, Dept. Mo.)

The extension of leave of absence on surgeon's certificate of disability granted Captain Frederick W. Elbery, Asst. Surg., is still further extended six months on surgeon's certificate of disability (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Harry A. Sill (late private, Co. E, 2d Inf.), now at Fort Cour d'Alene, Idaho Territory, will proceed to Whipple Barracks, A. T., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Richard O. Van Dorn (late private, Co. I, 9th Inf.), now at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. T., will proceed to San Antonio, Tex., and report for assignment to duty (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.)

Hospital Steward Michael Denning is assigned to duty at old Fort Colville, W. T. (S. O. 93, June 28, D. Columbia.)

James D. Irish, enlisted, and reappointed 1 Hospital Steward, June 25, 1884, and ordered to the Dept. Missouri.

Hospital Steward James A. Lesley (late priv. Co. B, 22d Inf.) was appointed July 8, 1884, a 1st order to report by letter to Comdg. Gen., Dept. Missouri.)

SIGNAL CORPS.

2d Lieut. Robert B. Watkins, Signal Corps, will proceed from Fort Myer, Va., to Prescott, A. T., and there take sta-

and relieve 1st Lieut. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., acting signal officer, of his duties in charge of the California and Arizona divisions of the U. S. military telegraph lines (S. O., July 15, H. Q. A.)

THE LINE.

CHANGES OF STATIONS OF TROOPS ORDERED.

As reported to the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending July 12, 1884:

Troop F, 2d Cav., to Fort Walla Walla, Wash. T.
Troop H, 2d Cav., to Fort Spokane, Wash. T.
Troop F, 8th Cav., to Camp at Del Rio, Tex.
Troop M, 10th Cav., to Camp at Pena Colorado, Tex.
Co. A, 10th Inf., to Fort Lyon, Colo.

1ST CAVALRY, Colonel Cuvier Grover.

Sergt. Charles Glover, Troop K, will report without delay to the O. O. Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion (S. O. 74, July 8, D. Dak.).

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. J. P. Reynolds Landis, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 141, July 11, D. Dak.).
Par. 4, S. O. 74, D. Dak., relative to Sergt. Glover, is revoked. The O. O. Fort Custer, M. T., will send Sergt. Charles Glover, Troop K, to report to the O. O. Fort Monroe, Va., for examination for promotion (S. O. 75, July 11, D. Dak.).

2ND CAVALRY, Colonel John P. Hatch.

Col. John P. Hatch will inspect at Fort Walla Walla, W. T., subsistence stores and commissary property for which 1st Lieut. W. H. Miller, 1st Cav., A. C. S., is accountable (S. O. 74, June 26, D. Columbia.).

Major James S. Brislin is assigned to command Boise Barracks, I. T., to date from June 14 (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).

Major Eugene M. Baker will proceed to Fort Walla Walla, W. T., and there take station (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).
Major David S. Gordon will proceed to Fort Klamath, Ore., and assume command of that post (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).

Major David S. Gordon is assigned to duty at the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 65, July 7, Div. P.).
Leave of absence for one month and twenty days is granted 2d Lieut. Alvarado M. Fuller, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 74, July 12, Div. M.).

The extension of leave of absence on account of sickness granted Lieut. Col. Andrew J. Alexander is further extended four months on account of sickness (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.).

ORDERS 73, FORT WALLA WALLA, W. T. July 5, 1884.

The following highly complimentary letter received from General Terry, previous to the regiment leaving the Department of Dakota, is published for the information of the regiment.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF DAKOTA,
FORT SNELLING, MINN., June 16, 1884.

General John P. Hatch, Colonel 2d Cavalry, en route to Department of the Columbia.

GENERAL: I cannot suffer the 2d Cavalry to leave this Department for another sphere of duty without expressing to you and your officers and men my sense of the value of the services which it has rendered while it has been under my command, and my respect for and admiration of its character. It is now fifteen years since a portion of the regiment came into this Department; it is seven years since the whole of it reported to me. During all these years it has been constantly called upon for duty in the field, often for service in active campaigns against hostile Indians; and in all this service, whether in the field or in garrison, it has displayed soldierly qualities of the highest order, gallantry in action, patience under hardship, subordination to authority, and a quiet, unassuming devotion to duty worthy of the highest praise, and worthy also of the splendid history which it has made for itself in the past.

I beg you to accept for yourself and for your officers and men my most hearty good wishes for your and their prosperity and happiness, and also the expression of my belief that no regiment in the service has ever won a more honorable reputation than that which is deservedly borne by the 2d Cavalry.

Sincerely yours,

(Signed) ALFRED H. TERRY, Brig. Gen., Commanding.

3RD CAVALRY, Colonel Albert G. Brackett.

2d Lieut. T. B. Rivers will accompany and assist 1st Lieut. M. P. Maus, 1st Inf., Acting Signal Officer, upon his tour of repairing military telegraph lines in the Department (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Ariz.).

A furlough for three months is granted Saddler Sergt. Jacob Fethers (S. O. 55, July 5, D. Ariz.).

4TH CAVALRY, Colonel William B. Royall.

1st Lieut. Alexander Rodgers is relieved from duty in the Dept. of Arizona, to date July 15 (S. O. 55, July 8, D. Ariz.).
2d Lieut. George H. G. Gale will report in person to the Superintendent of the Military Academy, West Point, Aug. 23, 1884, for duty at the academy (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.).

Leave of absence for two months, upon Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted Capt. William A. Thompson, Fort Bowie, A. T. (S. O. 64, July 5, Div. P.).

2d Lieut. Charles P. Elliot will report in person to Capt. Emmet Crawford, 3d Cav., commanding Indian Scouts at San Carlos, A. T., for duty (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Ariz.).
A furlough for one month is granted 1st Sergt. Dennis Meagher, Troop B (S. O. 55, July 5, D. Ariz.).

5TH CAVALRY, Colonel Wesley Merritt.

The leave of absence, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, granted Capt. J. Scott Payne, Fort Robinson, Neb., is extended one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, with permission to apply for a further extension of two months (S. O. 75, July 14, Div. M.).

6TH CAVALRY, Colonel Eugene A. Carr.

Capt. Gilbert E. Overton will inspect all unseizable property pertaining to the Q. M. Dept. at Fort Cummings, N. M. (S. O. 54, July 8, D. N. M.).

Corpl. Louis Strupp is promoted sergeant and Private P. L. Waltenhouse appointed corporal, Troop G.

Corpl. John McTigue, Troop A, is appointed corporal.

Corpl. John Sewell is promoted sergeant and Private H. M. Hatfield appointed corporal, Troop M.

Corpl. John Armstrong is promoted sergeant and Private Henry Mansuy appointed corporal, Troop B.

7TH CAVALRY, Colonel Samuel D. Sturgis.

Leave of absence for fifteen days is granted 1st Lieut. Herbert J. Stinson, Fort Yates, D. T., to take effect July 20 (S. O. 74, July 8, D. Dak.).

The resignation of 2d Lieut. George H. Cameron has been

accepted by the President, to take effect Nov. 20, 1884 (S. O., July 10, H. Q. A.).

Fifty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 7th Cav.

8TH CAVALRY, Colonel Elmer Otis.

Leave of absence for two months, with permission to apply for an extension of two months, is granted Capt. Louis T. Morris, Fort Clark, Tex. (S. O. 75, July 14, Div. M.).

9TH CAVALRY, Colonel Edward Hatch.

The leave of absence of seven days granted 2d Lieut. A. H. Budlong, Fort Hays, Kas., is extended twenty-three days (S. O. 141, July 11, Dept. M.).

The resignation of Veterinary Surgeon Chas. L. Moulton is accepted, to take effect July 31.

10TH CAVALRY, Colonel Benjamin H. Grierson.

Capt. R. G. Smith is authorized to purchase two public horses (S. O. 85, July 9, D. Tex.).

1ST ARTILLERY, Colonel George P. Andrews.

Leave of absence for one month, to take effect from July 10, is granted Col. George P. Andrews, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 79, July 5, D. Cal.).

Leave of absence from July 20 to Aug. 23, 1884, is granted 2d Lieut. J. L. Chamberlin, Presidio of San Francisco, Cal. (S. O. 65, July 7, Div. P.).

Leave of absence for two months, to take effect July 16, is granted 1st Lieut. Wm. P. Van Ness, Fort Winfield Scott, Cal., to apply for an extension of two months (S. O. 64, July 5, Div. P.).

Leave of absence for two months is granted Capt. James M. Ingalls, Fort Monroe, Va. (S. O. 29, July 12, Div. A.).

3RD ARTILLERY, Colonel Horatio G. Gibson.

Leave of absence for two months, to commence on or about Aug. 1, is granted Capt. George F. Barstow, St. Francis Barracks, Fla. (S. O. 30, July 15, Div. A.).

4TH ARTILLERY, Colonel Clermont L. Best.

S. O. 126, May 31, 1884, from H. Q. A., relieving 1st Lieut. Samuel R. Jones from duty at Cornell College, Mount Vernon, Iowa, to take effect Sept. 1, 1884, and directing him to join his battery, is revoked (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

A letter from Fort Assiniboine says: Robert Lynch, a citizen in the employ of Broadwater, McCulloch and Co., died in the post hospital June 22. After his death a discharge from Bat. E, 4th Art., was found upon his person, with character "very good." He was a very quiet man, sober and industrious, and much respected by those who knew him. Though not a soldier at the time of his death, he was buried with military honors. His remains were escorted to the little cemetery by the whole command, and just as the sun was sinking below the western horizon, the bugle notes sounded "taps" as the old soldier was laid to rest.

5TH ARTILLERY, Colonel John Hamilton.

1st Lieut. William P. Duval will report by letter to Major Steven C. Lyford, Ord. Dept., president of the Board for the U. S. Executive Departments at the World's Industrial and Cotton Centennial Exposition, for duty as disbursing officer of the Board (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.).

Private John Hazeltine, Bat. H, is appointed a lance sergeant.

1ST INFANTRY, Colonel William R. Shafter.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 1st Lieut. H. T. Reed, with permission to leave the limits of this command, and to apply for an extension of one month (S. O. 57, July 9, D. Ariz.).

2ND INFANTRY, Colonel Frank Wheaton.

Orders 90, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., directing 2d Lieut. F. T. Van Liew to proceed to Fort Lapwai, I. T., are confirmed. The travel therein directed from Rathdrum, I. T., to the points above named, was necessary for the public service (S. O. 92, June 26, D. Columbia.).

Upon being relieved from command of Fort Lapwai, I. T., Major Leslie Smith will proceed to Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T., and take post (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).

Leave of absence for ten days is granted 2d Lieut. Abner Pickering, Fort Coeur d'Alene, I. T. (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).

4TH INFANTRY, Colonel William P. Carlin.

Lieut.-Col. E. O. Mason, A. A. I. G., is relieved from charge of the office of the Judge-Advocate, Dept. of Platte (S. O. 57, July 8, D. Platte.).

5TH INFANTRY, Colonel John D. Wilkins.

The journey performed by 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, A. D. O., from Vancouver Barracks to Fort Townsend, W. T., and return, was on public business (S. O. 94, June 30, D. Columbia.).

Forty recruits will be forwarded to Fort Snelling, Minn., for assignment to the 5th Inf.

8TH INFANTRY, Colonel August V. Kautz.

1st Lieut. Edgar Hubert is relieved as member of a G. C.-M. at Alostraz Island, Cal. (S. O. 79, July 5, D. Cal.).

Capt. Gordon Winslow, recently promoted, will join his company (I) at Benicia Barracks, Cal. (S. O. 80, July 7, D. Cal.).

2d Lieut. Robert F. Ames will return to San Diego Barracks, July 10 (S. O. 80, July 7, D. Cal.).

10TH INFANTRY, Colonel Henry B. Clitz.

Leave of absence for four months, to take effect on or about Aug. 1, 1884, is granted Capt. Joel T. Kirkman (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.).

12TH INFANTRY, Colonel Orlando B. Willcox.

1st Lieut. Guy Howard, A. D. C., will take charge of and conduct the affairs of the Judge-Advocate's Office, Dept. of Platte, during the absence of Major H. B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate (S. O. 57, July 8, D. Platte.).

13TH INFANTRY, Colonel Luther P. Bradley.

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., will report to the O. O. Fort Marcy, N. M., for Garrison Court-martial duty (S. O. 53, July 7, D. N. M.).

1st Lieut. T. S. Mumford, R. Q. M., will relieve Capt. J. V. Furey, A. Q. M., of his duties as Chief Quartermaster Dist. of New Mexico and Depot Quartermaster Santa Fe (S. O. 54, July 8, D. N. M.).

Capt. B. H. Rogers is detailed to take charge of the Dept.

of Missouri Rifle Competition for 1884. He will report at Dept. Hdqrs. by Aug. 1 next (S. O. 139, July 9, Dept. M.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. William W. Tyler is further extended one month (S. O., July 14, H. Q. A.).

14TH INFANTRY, Colonel Lewis C. Hunt.

The leave of absence on Surgeon's certificate granted Capt. Charles B. Western is extended two days on Surgeon's certificate (S. O. 73, July 10, Div. M.).

Capt. Gilbert S. Carpenter is relieved from duty as member of the G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.).

2d Lieut. Joseph H. Gustin is relieved from duty as J.-A. of G. C.-M. at Fort D. A. Russell, Wyo. (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.).

15TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph N. G. Whistler.

Fifty recruits at Fort Snelling for the 15th Inf. will be apportioned as follows: 22 to Fort Buford, D. T.; 17 to Camp Poplar River, M. T., and 11 to Fort Pembina, D. T. (S. O. 74, July 8, D. Dak.).

16TH INFANTRY, Colonel Matthew M. Blunt.

Leave of absence for one month is granted 2d Lieut. C. P. George, Fort Stockton, Tex. (S. O. 83, July 5, D. T. x.).

A Rock Island paper says: A stowaway was captured in a railroad car, on Tuesday night, who proved to be a deserter from Fort Concho, Tex.—Frank Rice, of Co. A, 16th Inf. He was delivered to Col. Flagler, at Rock Island Arsenal.

17TH INFANTRY, Colonel Charles C. Gilbert.

The following promotion is announced: Major Joseph S. Conrad, 17th Inf., to be Lieutenant-Colonel of the 22d Inf., vice Dallas, retired—June 27, 1884. Lieut.-Col. Conrad will report in person to the Comdg. Gen. Dept. of Missouri, for assignment to a station (S. O. 76, July 15, Div. M.).

18TH INFANTRY, Colonel Thomas H. Ruger.

A letter from Fort Assiniboine says: Private Conway, of Co. H, who was accidentally shot while on the target range, died in the post hospital June 23, and was buried June 24 with military honors. He was a man much beloved by all who knew him. His sudden death cast a gloom over all his comrades. All the officers, companies and band, together with "The Sons of Temperance," to which he belonged, turned out in full dress uniform and followed his remains to the grave, where the funeral services, conducted by Chaplain Dodd, were very impressive.

31ST INFANTRY, Colonel Henry A. Morrow.

Leave of absence for twenty days is granted Col. Henry A. Morrow (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.).

22ND INFANTRY, Colonel P. T. Swaine.

1st Lieut. O. M. Smith, A. D. C., will proceed to Galveston, Tex.; New Orleans, La., and Mobile, Ala., and inspect the accounts of disbursing officers there stationed (S. O. 81, July 7, D. Tex.).

23RD INFANTRY, Colonel Henry M. Black.

Leave of absence for one month, on Surgeon's certificate, is granted 2d Lieut. S. Allen Dyer, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 133, July 8, Dept. M.).

Corpl. Chas. Cooper is promoted sergeant and Private Henry J. Wright appointed corporal in Company I.

24TH INFANTRY, Colonel Joseph H. Potter.

Major Charles C. Bawn (late Captain 7th Inf.) is relieved from duty as member of the G. C. M. at Fort Laramie, Wyo. (S. O. 53, July 11, D. Platte.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 2d Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell is further extended one month (S. O., July 11, H. Q. A.).

The extension of leave of absence granted 1st Lieut. Henry Wygant is still further extended two months (S. O., July 12, H. Q. A.).

25TH INFANTRY, Colonel George L. Andrews.

Leave of absence for two months, on Surgeon's certificate of disability, is granted 2d Lieut. George W. Webb, Fort Leavenworth, Kas. (S. O. 75, July 14, Div. M.).

Appointments, Promotions, Retirements, Transfers, Casualties, etc., of Commissioned Officers of the U. S. Army recorded in the Adjutant-General's Office during the week ending Saturday, July 12, 1884.

APPOINTMENTS.

Major Guido N. Lieber, Judge-Advocate, to be Assistant Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of Colonel, July 5, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Major William Winthrop, Judge-Advocate, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 5, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Horace B. Burnham, Judge-Advocate, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, July 5, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Major Thomas F. Barr, Judge-Advocate, to be Deputy Judge-Advocate-General with the rank of Lieutenant Colonel, July 5, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Major William H. Johnston, Paymaster, to be Deputy Paymaster-General with the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel, July 5, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Captain Thomas Ward, 1st Artillery, to be Assistant Adjutant-General with the rank of Major, June 23, 1884, vice Platt, deceased.

Henry V. Plummer, of Maryland, to be Chaplain 9th Cavalry, July 1, 1884, vice Pierce, resigned.

Charles B. Ewing, of Missouri, to be Assistant Surgeon with the rank of 1st Lieutenant, July 5, 1884, vice Middleton, promoted.

Sergeant Julius H. Weber, of the Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant, Signal Corps, July 1, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

Sergeant John P. Finley, of the Signal Corps, to be 2d Lieutenant, Signal Corps, July 1, 1884, to fill an original vacancy.

[See General Orders No. 63, Headquarters of the Army, July 5, 1884, announcing the appointments of the graduates of the U. S. Military Academy.]

PROMOTIONS.

Major Joseph S. Conrad, 17th Infantry, to be Lieutenant-Colonel 22d Infantry, June 27, 1884, vice Dallas, retired from active service.

Captain Thomas H. Handbury, Corps of Engineers, to be Major, June 2, 1884, vice Babcock, deceased.

Captain James S. Casey, 5th Infantry, to be Major 17th

Infantry, June 27, 1881, vice Conrad, promoted to the 22d Infantry.

1st Lieutenant Thomas W. Symons, Corps of Engineers, to be Captain, June 2, 1884, vice Hubbard, promoted.

1st Lieutenant Edward L. Randall, 5th Infantry, to be Captain, June 27, 1884, vice Casey, promoted to the 17th Infantry.

3d Lieutenant George A. Zinn, Corps of Engineers, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 2, 1884, vice Symons, promoted.

2d Lieutenant J. Bonier Claggett, 23d Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 9, 1884, he having been appointed Regimental Quartermaster, vice Rice, deceased.

3d Lieutenant Samuel S. Pague, 15th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 27, 1884, vice Smith, deceased.

2d Lieutenant Hunter Liggett, 5th Infantry, to be 1st Lieutenant, June 27, 1884, vice Randall, promoted.

RETIREMENTS.

Major Frank Bridgman, Paymaster, July 10, 1884.
Captain Edward J. Strang, Assistant Quartermaster, July 9, 1884.

COURTS-MARTIAL.

The following courts have been ordered:

At the Presidio of San Francisco, Cal., July 10. Detail: Capt. William L. Harkin, 1st Art.; Capt. James G. MacAdams, 2d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Henry L. Harris, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Edward J. McElennand and 2d Lieut. Lloyd M. Brett, 2d Cav.; 2d Lieut. William C. Rafferty, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Frank U. Robinson, 2d Cav., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 80, July 7, D. Cal.)

At Fort Wayne, Mich., July 17. Detail: Surg. H. R. Tilton, Med. Dept.; Capt. Charles Wheaton, 1st Lieut. Frederick L. Dodge, P. T. Brodick, Adj., Orlando L. Wieting, and Edwin B. Bolton, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Edwin P. Pondleton, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 142, July 14, D. East.)

At Camp Virginia, Fauquier Springs, Va., July 18. Detail: Capt. J. G. Hamay, James E. Wilson, and W. P. Voss, 1st Lieut. J. E. Eastman and R. M. Rogers, 2d Lieut. Hamilton Rowan and M. C. Richards, 2d Art., and 2d Lieut. Wiloughby Walke, 2d Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 143, July 15, D. East.)

At Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., July 18. Detail: Capt. J. R. Brinckle and G. V. Weir, 5th Art.; Asst. Surg. William G. Spencer, Med. Dept.; Capt. G. W. Crabb, 1st Lieut. B. K. Roberts and Granger Adams, and 2d Lieut. John W. Buckman, 5th Art., and 1st Lieut. W. R. Hamilton, 5th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 144, July 16, D. East.)

At Fort Warren, Mass., July 21. Detail: Lieut.-Col. John Meendenhall, Capt. J. P. Story and George G. Greenough, 1st Lieut. Walter Howe and A. S. Cummine, and 2d Lieut. C. P. Townsley, 4th Art., and 1st Lieut. Peter Leary, 4th Art., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 145, July 17, D. East.)

At Fort Mackinac, Mich., July 25. Detail: Capt. George K. Brady and Greenleaf A. Goodale, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. W. H. Corbuser, Med. Dept.; 1st Lieut. E. B. Pratt and Calvin D. Cowles, and 2d Lieut. Los Feibiger, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Stephen O'Connor, 23d Inf., Judge-Advocate (S. O. 145, July 17, D. East.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., July 22d. Detail: Capt. Otis W. Pollock, 23d Inf., Capt. Hugh G. Brown, 12th Inf.; Asst. Surg. A. A. De Loffre, M. D.; Capt. J. H. Hurst, 12th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Palmer G. Wood, 12th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Harry O. Hale, 12th Inf.; Clarence R. Edwards, 23d Inf., and 2d Lieut. Charles H. Barth, 12th Inf., Judge Advocate. (S. O. 145, D. East, July 17.)

1st Lieut. John B. Kerr, 6th Cav., is relieved from duty as a member of the G. O. M. convened at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., by S. O. 139, June 16, 1884, from H. Q. A., and 1st Lieut. Gustavus C. Doane, 2d Cav., is detailed as a member thereof (S. O., July 16, H. Q. A.)

ARMY BOARDS.

A Board of Survey will convene at Dept. Hdqrs., June 30, to report upon the condition of certain ordnance property, for which 1st Lieut. Geo. W. Goethals, Corps of Engrs., is accountable. Detail: Major A. S. Kimball, Q. M. Dept.; Capt. W. A. Elderkin, Sub. Dept., and 1st Lieut. Oscar F. Long, 5th Inf., A. D. C. (S. O. 93, June 28, D. Columbia.)

Upon the application of Private William L. Williams, Co. G, 23d Inf., under the 115th Article of War, a Court of Inquiry will meet at Fort Wayne, Mich., July 15, to fully investigate the circumstances attending the death of Private William Cahill, Co. G, 23d Inf., on April 28, 1884, caused by the discharge of a rifle alleged to have been fired by the said Private Williams. Detail: Capt. Joseph T. Haskell, 23d Inf.; Asst. Surg. Louis W. Crampton, Med. Dept.; Capt. R. I. Ekridge, 23d Inf., and 1st Lieut. Charles H. Heyl, 23d Inf., Recorder (S. O. 140, July 11, D. East.)

A Board of Survey, to consist of Capt. G. C. Smith, A. Q. M.; Capt. J. L. Clem, A. Q. M., and 1st Lieut. Nathaniel Wolfe, 2d Art., will meet at the Subsistence Depot, Baltimore, Md., June 19, to examine certain cans of peaches, for which Lieut.-Col. W. W. Burns, Asst. Comy.-Gen. of Subsistence, is responsible (S. O. 146, July 17, D. East.)

Artillery School.—So that General Tidball may be fully informed of all official transactions at post of Fort Monroe and School, he has directed staff officers—except medical officers and chaplain—superintendents of instruction and officers in charge of special services, not under said superintendents, to report to him daily, Sundays excepted, at 9.30 o'clock A. M., conformably with G. O. 86, of 1883, A. G. O.

Department of the Platte—Rifle Competition.—1st Lt. Theodore E. True, 4th Inf., 1st Lt. Charles W. Mason, 4th Inf., 1st Lt. Levi F. Burnett, 7th Inf., 2d Lt. F. Jarvis Patton, 21st Inf.; 2d Lt. Charles R. Noyes, 9th Inf., 2d Lt. George W. Read, 5th Cav., are detailed as assistants at the Department competition. They will report for this duty at Fort Omaha, Neb., by Aug. 2 next, and 1st Lt. Earl D. Thomas, 5th Cav., 2d Lt. Augustus C. Maccomb, 5th Cav., Capt. John W. Bubb, 4th Inf., 1st Lt. Lewis Merriam, 4th Inf., 2d Lt. Wm. P. Barnham, 6th Inf., 2d Lt. James A. Goodwin, 7th Inf., 2d Lt. Charles H. Cochran, 7th Inf., 2d Lt. John Baxter, Jr., 9th Inf., Capt. Evan Miles, 21st Inf., Capt. Wm. H. Boyle, 21st Inf., are selected to compete for places on the Department Rifle Team, and will report for this purpose at Fort Omaha, Neb., by Aug. 5, 1884. (S. O. 89, July 14, Dept. Platte.)

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

FORT MOJAVE, A. T.

JULY 6, 1884.

June here was a hot, very hot month. The thermometer, hung in the coolest and shaded spot at the post, underneath the hospital porch, reached 109 June 30, and its lowest during the month was 85. The average for the month was 97. There has been no rain since May 22, and then only .03 of an inch. July has set in even worse, and the slight puffs of wind through the dry seem to come direct from Beelzebub's kitchen. I have noted your late reference to Tucson. Well, I'll take Tucson before Mojave any time.

R. W.

DEPARTMENT NEWS.

Department of Missouri.—The Secretary of the Interior has requested the Secretary of War to cause the arrest of Capt. Payne and such of his party (reported to number 1,500 or 2,000) now upon the Cherokee outlet lands of the Indian Territory, as have violated the terms of section 2,143 Revised Statutes, and to expel all other intruders now upon the lands before the movement assumes more formidable proportions.

Department of Dakota.—Lieut. John Biddle, chief engineer of the department, left St. Paul, July 7, for Fort Randall, to make a survey of the boundary lines of the Yankton Indian reservation, on the east side of the Missouri, below Fort Randall. It appears that the line in some places has become obliterated, and complaint has been made by the Indians of encroachments on the reservation by the whites. The Secretary of the Interior has accordingly requested that a survey be made and the boundary line be carefully and properly established. The line to be surveyed is about fifty miles long, and it is estimated that it will require about a month to complete the work.

General Terry has ordered that the grain ration during the fiscal year 1884-1885 be: For horses, eight pounds; for mules, constantly at work, seven pounds; and for other mules and ponies, one-half the ration prescribed for them by Army Regulations. Not more than fifty per cent. of the grain contracted for is to be called for without his authority.

Department of California.—Light Battery K, 1st U. S. Artillery, Major Haskin commanding, returned to the Presidio, July 1, from its seven weeks' march to the Yosemite and back. The march was in all respects a success.

A correspondent of the *Alta California* gives an interesting account of the "Island Fortress Alcatraz" in the past and in the present. Of the present it says: The commanding officer is Colonel Royal T. Frank, of the 1st Artillery, an old soldier, who has been in active service in half the States of the Union. The remaining commissioned officers are Capt. Dillenback, Lieut. H. M. Andrews; Lieuts. John V. White and George W. Van Dusen, both of Battery A; Dr. Dickson, ranking as captain; Asst. Surgeon Raymond, and Chaplain J. O. Raynor. On my arrival I encountered Col. Frank, Capt. Dillenback, Lieut. Andrews and the Doctor engaged in a hot controversy with bat and ball. The set was finished in a few minutes and, with the Colonel and Lieutenant, I began a tour of inspection. The first objects of interest pointed out were the half dozen 15-inch Rodman guns. Along the half dozen terraces between the summit of the hill and the water are scores of other guns smaller in size and nearly all of the old smooth-bore pattern. The walks and winding drive up the hill are well macadamized and kept as neat and clean as any similar structures in the land. The force on the island at present consists of Batteries A and D of the 1st Artillery, each company maintaining a roll of forty men. Their quarters are neat and airy and are on the east side of the island. "After business, what then?" queried the visitor. "Then?" laughed Col. Frank; "well, I and Lieut. Andrews have been here for two years and a half, and after 'then' tennis has been our regular work every day that it hasn't rained, as far as I can remember." Further inquiry developed that Col. Frank was really in earnest. Having no other exercise, he and his men wield their racquets regularly from the time of the close of business until the lunch hour, and again in the afternoon they often take a hand with the ladies of the garrison, who are their wives and daughters. Still they are healthy, happy and jolly, and do not seem in the least envious of their brethren located amid the music and social gaieties of Black Point, the Presidio, and Angel Island. The light-house on the island is a totally separate institution from the garrison, and is in charge of Comdr. John W. Philip, of the Navy.

Division of the Pacific.—In circular of July 8 General Pope calls the attention of disbursing officers to par. 1712, A. R., as amended in G. O. 47, A. G. O. 1883, which requires that "the account current must exhibit the receipts and expenditures for the period embraced, and show the balance due the United States to be deposited in authorized depositories on the date to which the account current is rendered, except such sum as the officer has special authority from the Secretary of War to keep in his personal possession."

FORT STOCKTON.

Lieutenant George H. Palmer, 16th U. S. Infantry, in a recent letter from Fort Stockton, Texas, to the *Evening Gazette*, Monmouth, Ill., gives an interesting account of a journey from St. Louis, to Fort Stockton, and of the nature, productions, etc., of the country passed through. Of Toyah he says: "It is a little station 1,100 miles west of St. Louis. It is the 'watering place' for the fashionable of the Staked Plains. There is a pleasant hotel, and a well 830 feet deep, which turns out 300 gallons of warm sulphur water per minute. A wagon road runs to Fort Stockton, 65 miles south, over a country abounding in thorn bushes, cactuses and the Yucca. During the whole journey water is found in two places, and a human in no place."

BASE BALL AT FORT KEOGH.

The Princeton College students travelling in the West, visited Fort Keogh, recently, and during their stay played a match at base ball with a nine of the garrison consisting of Lieuts. Tillson, Avis, Sage and Perkins; Chas. and Henry Butler, Private Connors, of Co. F, catcher; Budgen, of Co. C, short stop, and Muscien Richardson, pitcher. Sergeant Dolan, of D, acted as umpire, and Snell did the scoring. Prof. Scott acted as captain of the Princeton nine. Four innings were played by the Fort Keogh nine and five by the Princeton, at the close of which the score stood 24 to 7, in favor of Fort Keogh. Much credit is due to the pitcher, catcher and short stop of the Keogh nine for their effective work.

OLD FORT ONTARIO.

The Syracuse Herald of July 13 gives an interesting historical sketch of "Old Fort Ontario" from 1755 to the present time. Of the present it says: "The commanding officer is Brevet Lieutenant-Colonel M. H. Stacey. Lieutenant H. L. Haskell acts as Quartermaster and Doctor Kingston as Acting Assistant Surgeon. Lieutenant Ayer is expected here in a few months. Colonel Stacey is now busy superintending some improvements about the officers' quarters. A substantial stone tower is being added to one of the officers' houses. Colonel Stacey served through the last war in the Army of the Potomac and was three times brevetted. Since the war he has been for thirteen years among the Indians on the Pacific coast, being stationed most of the time in

Arizona. Before his transfer to Oswego he was stationed at Madison Barracks. Some of his men on the frontier are in his company at Fort Ontario, and some of the men, he says, prefer the hardship and excitement of life among the Indians to the peaceful and uneventful life of Fort Ontario.

"The Colonel thinks that the Indian problem is solving itself by the Indians dying off. His life in Arizona he describes as one of continual excitement, for at a time of apparent tranquillity, with not a red man in sight, a courier was likely to dash up to the post and say that a band of Indians was in the neighborhood and raising the mischief.

"About ten men of the company find daily employment as cooks, in the tailor shop, and as clerks, etc. There is daily drill, though it is suspended just now as the men are busy at the improvements going on, and a target is to be placed at 600 yards for gun practice. Foot-ball is one of the favorite games. Some of the men are married and have families outside of the quarters.

"The Colonel thinks, and his views will find general endorsement in Oswego, that the Government could do no better thing for the town than to complete the fort and put the palisade in order. He commends the general plan of the fortification, but regrets the position of the men's quarters, the wall of their rooms on the first floor being against the earth embankment and necessarily making them damp. Only a small quantity of powder is kept in the magazine and the hospital and guard-house are but little used."

THE COURT-MARTIAL OF LIEUT. DAY.

We published in the JOURNAL of June 28, the charge, specification, finding and sentence in the case of Lieut. Selden A. Day, 5th U. S. Art., and have since received a full stenographic report of all the proceedings in the case. As it is one to which considerable attention has been given in the daily papers, we give here a full synopsis of the evidence upon which the findings of the Court were based, omitting only what is formal and immaterial to the issue involved.

The first witness called was Lieut. R. W. Young, who testified that Lieut. Day was a member of a Court martial convened in Washington, that the Court adjourned finally on the afternoon of April 17, and that the witness who was also a member of the Court got back to his post at Fort Columbus April 19. He had no express authority to delay his return beyond the 18th. He said:

"Being uncertain as to how much delay I could take, and having understood that a delay in such cases was usual, I spoke to Col. Clouson, Lieut. Day being present, on this subject. This was Thursday evening. One of these two gentlemen stated that Monday would be soon enough. Both of them seemed to agree to this statement."

Capt. Wallace F. Randolph, Lieut. Day's immediate commander, testified that Mr. Day left his post April 13, and reported for duty on his return, April 22, the time necessarily occupied for his return being about eleven hours. Colonel John Hamilton testified that Lieut. Day was reported present on the morning of the 23d of April, having arrived the day before. He did not think his return was without unusual and unnecessary delay. He did not know of, nor could he learn of, any proper authority for Lieut. Day's absence himself after the adjournment of the Court for a longer time than was necessary to make the journey back. He called upon him for an explanation, but the explanation was not, in his judgment, satisfactory. The reply to this inquiry was as follows:

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., April 29, 1884.

Post Adjutant, Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H.:

Sir: In reply to your communication of this date by direction of the Post Commander requiring an explanation as to the cause of my tardiness in reporting back from detached service on court martial duty at Washington Barracks recently, I have the honor to state:

The court of which I was a member adjourned *sine die* Thursday, the 17th inst. The next day being in Washington I was invited to attend the day following (Saturday, the 19th inst. at 10 A. M.) before the House of Representatives Committee on Military Affairs to give testimony regarding pending legislation affecting the Army, and in which I was personally interested. On presenting myself with others at the time appointed I was informed that the meeting had been postponed until Monday, the 21st inst., at 9.30 A. M., at which time I was again requested to be present. I accordingly remained over Sunday, and appeared and testified, and started the same day for my post, arriving here the next morning.

Not doubting that this explanation will be entirely satisfactory, I will, however, add that had the original meeting been set for the time to which it was afterwards postponed, I should have telegraphed the facts to Headquarters Department of the East and asked for authority for the necessary delay, which with the Sunday only intervening, I afterwards deemed unnecessary, confident that the delay was in the best interests of the Service.

Very respectfully, your obedient servt.,

S. A. DAY, 1st Lieut., 5th Artillery, U. S. A.

Thinking this reply lacked frankness, he referred the letter back "to get more of an explanation as to dates or times, all being about one day." His endorsement and the reply were as follows:

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 1, 1884.

Respectfully returned through Commanding Officer Light Battery F, 5th Artillery.

Lieut. Day will please state the hour he received the invitation referred to, so it will be necessary to complete the case before forwarding to the authority issuing the order, Special Orders No. 68, Department of the East.

E. K. HILL, 1st Lieut. and Adj., 5th Artillery, Post Adj.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 2, 1884.

Respectfully returned through Commanding Officer Light Battery F, 5th Artillery.

I am unable to give the exact information called for in the 4th endorsement.

S. A. DAY, 1st Lieut., 5th Art., U. S. A.

On cross-examination Col. Hamilton testified that he referred to the want of frankness in the general tone of the letter. He had no reason to doubt the truth or accuracy of the original statement. "It is its bareness that I object to. It left too much unsaid."

Col. Hamilton said: "I did not act under paragraph 69 of the Army Regulations. As I was so near Department Headquarters I thought they were the best translators of their own orders. I therefore referred it to them."

The correspondence with Department Headquarters was as follows:

Headquarters Department of the East, }
Governor's Island, N. Y. H., May 12, 1884.

Respectfully referred to 1st Lieut. S. A. Day, 5th Artillery, through Commanding Officer Fort Hamilton for further explanation.

(1) Was the invitation to appear before the House of Representatives' Committee on Military Affairs in writing? If it was, Lieut. Day will please furnish a copy.

(2) If it was a verbal invitation, Lieut. Day will state by whom it was extended.

(3) Whether it came through the War Department, and, if not, (4) whether Lieut. Day informed the War Department, or (5) did the War Department know of it in any way?

By command of Major-General Hancock.

WM. D. WHIFFLE, Asst. Adjutant-General.

Fort Hamilton, N. Y. H., May 15, 1884.

Respectfully returned through Commanding Officer Light Battery F, 5th Artillery. Referring to the questions contained in

In the case of *Private L. Salender, Co. K, 15th Infantry*, tried for disobedience of orders and insubordination, found guilty and sentenced to dishonorable discharge, General Terry says: "In my opinion the offenses of which the prisoner was convicted are not of the class which requires that he should be discharged from the military service, but are susceptible of correction by the application of disciplinary measures. Only so much of the sentence as imposes the loss of all pay now due is approved."

In the case of *Sergeant W. W. Dolman, Co. E, 3d Infantry*, recently held at Fort Custer, Alaska, for violation of 62d Article of War, General Mills says: "The prisoner was convicted on the evidence, on the part of the prosecution, of a statement made by the accused during the trial, previous trial, without his consent, was improper; therefore the contents of the statement could only properly be introduced before this Court as evidence in the form of original material."

In the opinion of the Reviewing Authority the Court violated a well established rule of evidence in admitting, notwithstanding the objection of the accused, parol evidence into the record matter of a Court martial. The proceedings in the case are therefore disapproved. Sergeant Dolman will be released from arrest and returned to duty with his company."

S. A. DAY, 1st Lt., 5th Arty., U. S. A.

THE NAVY.

NAVAL VESSELS IN COMMISSION.

WHEN AND WHERE LAST HEARD FROM

North Atlantic Station—Rear-Admiral Geo. H. Cooper.

ALLIANCE, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Lewis Clark. Sailed from New York July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

GALENA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Oliver A. Batcheller. At Key West, Fla., July 7.

SWATARA, 3d rate, 8 guns, Commander Gilbert C. White. Left New York July 16, for Portsmouth, N. H.

TENNESSEE, 1st rate, 23 guns (f. s. n. a. s.), Capt. Joseph N. Miller. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Has orders to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

VANDALIA, 2d rate, 8 guns, Capt. Rush R. Wallace. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

YANTIC, 3d rate, 4 guns, Commander Frank Wildes. Sailed from New York, July 10, 1884. Ordered to be at Portsmouth, N. H., by July 25.

South Atlantic Station—Rear Adm. Thomas S. Phelps.

BROOKLYN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Aaron W. Weaver. (f. s. a. s.) En route to the U. S. Arrived at Montevideo, Uruguay, June 6. All well. Expected at New York in September next.

NIRVIO, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Henry B. Seely. At Montevideo, June 6, 1884. Address mail, to care of U. S. Consul, Montevideo, Uruguay.

European Station—Rear-Admiral Chas. H. Baldwin.

Mail should be addressed to care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar Square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

LANCASTER, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. e. s.), Capt. Edward E. Potter. At Gibraltar at last accounts, on route to Lisbon to meet the *Powhatan*.

QUINNEBAUG, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Nicoli Ludlow. En route to Lisbon to meet the *Powhatan*.

KEARBOCK, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Wm. R. Bridgman. Reported by cable at Trieste, Austria, July 14.

Pacific Station—Acting Rear-Admiral J. H. Upshur.

ADAMS, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Joseph B. Ogden. At Sitka, Alaska. Will go to San Francisco, Cal., when relieved by the *Pinta*.

HARTFORD, 2d rate, 16 guns (f. s. p. s.), Captain George H. Perkins, commanding. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left the Navy-yard, Mare Island, July 6, on her cruise South.

ABOQUOIS, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Yates Stirling. Mail address, care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. At Callao, Peru, April 19.

LAOKAWANNA, 3d rate, 9 guns, Capt. Augustus P. Cooke. At Callao, Peru, June 4. Address mail to care U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

MONONGAHELA, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Henry L. Johnson. At Mare Island, Cal. Has orders to proceed to Callao, Peru, as soon as ready, and relieve the storeship *Onward*.

ONWARD, 4th rate, 3 guns, Lieut. Commander Francis W. Dickins. Store ship, Callao, Peru. Address care of U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C.

PISTA, 4th rate, screw, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. Albert G. Caldwell. Address, care of Navy Pay Agent, San Francisco, Cal. At Mare Island, Cal., to proceed to Sitka, as the relief of the *Adams*.

WACHUSSETT, 3d rate, 7 guns, Comdr. Alfred T. Mahan. Address to U. S. Consul, Panama, U. S. of C. Left Valparaiso, April 30, for Coquimbo, to remain in the latter port until May 19, and then go to Iquique.

SHERANDOAH, 2d rate, 9 guns, Captain Chas. S. Norton. At Coquimbo, Chili, May 29, 1884. Letters addressed to her should be sent to care of American Consul, Panama, U. S. of Columbia.

Asiatic Station—Acting Rear-Admiral John L. Davis.

Vessels with (†), address, Mail, to care U. S. Consul Yokohama, Japan.

ALEX†, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. J. Barclay. At Shanghai April 17. Was to proceed to Korea.

ENTERPRISE†, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Albert S. Barker. At Ningpo, China, May 26.

KESKX, 3d rate, 6 guns, Comdr. Alex. H. McCormick. Will return home, via Suez Canal, reaching New York about middle of November next. Arrived at Yokohama, Japan, May 5, 1884. Expected to arrive at Aden about Sept. 10, and at Gibraltar Oct. 20.

JUNIATA†, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. Purnell F. Harrington. At Kose Island, Korea, April 17. Was to proceed to Shanghai, China.

MONOCACY†, 3d rate, 6 guns, Commander Francis J. Higginson. At Canton April 19, and has since left for Shanghai, China.

OSIPPE†, 3d rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John F. McGlenssey. En route for the Asiatic Station, via Suez Canal. A telegram was received July 7, from Commander McGlenssey, stating that the *Osippe* had arrived at Port Said, Egypt, July 5. All well.

In regard to her previous movements, Commander McGlenssey reports that the *Osippe* arrived at Messina June 21, having left Palermo June 23. At the latter place anchored ship outside the mole, so as to be able to get underway and go outside for the purpose of swinging ship for compass deviation. Owing to cloudy weather did not succeed in accomplishing this until late on Saturday night, which delay caused him to remain longer than he had intended. At Palermo called upon the Prefect of the Department and upon the General commanding all the military forces on the island of Sicily. The former returned the call in person—the latter by his aide. Would remain at Messina long enough to coal ship, clean bilges, break out chain lockers and have everything clean before entering on warm weather. On the way over from Palermo tried the ship under thirteen out of her sixteen funnels, under which steam she made eleven knots. The American Consul at Palermo, Mr. Carroll, did all in his power to make their stay a pleasant one. Would leave Messina June 28 for Port Said.

PATOS†, 4th rate, 6 howitzers, Lieut.-Commander Geo. D. B. Holden. Left Shanghai for Ningpo and Foochow on May 13. From there to Canton to relieve the *Monocacy*.

RICHMOND, 2d rate, 14 guns, Capt. Jos. S. Skerrett. En route for the U. S. Reported by cable at Gibraltar, Spain, July 13. Her previous movements are reported as follows: Left Aden, Arabia, at 4 P. M. June 5, and after a pleasant passage, having experienced fresh northerly gales through the Red Sea and Gulf of Suez, arrived at Suez on June 15. After a short delay, having taken on a canal pilot, entered the Suez Canal and arrived at Port Said on the 18th. Would visit Naples and Ville Franche on the passage through the Mediterranean.

TRENTON†, 2d rate, 10 guns (f. s. a. s.), Capt. Robert L. Phyllian. Arrived at Nagasaki from Korea June 30.

Apprentice Training Squadron—Capt. Philip C. Johnson.

JAMESTOWN, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Commander Chas. V. Gridley. At Newport, R. I., July 15. To leave soon on a practice cruise, between the Capes of Delaware and Bar Harbor, Me., and will return to Newport October 15.

MINNESOTA, 1st rate, 24 guns, Capt. Jas. H. Gillis. Gunner ship. Foot of West Twenty-seventh Street, New York.

NEW HAMPSHIRE, 1st rate, 16 guns, sails, flagship of training squadron, Lieutenant F. M. Symonds, Executive. Coaster's Island Harbor, Newport, R. I.

PORTSMOUTH, 3d rate, sails, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. C. Wise. Left Newport, R. I., July 17, for Portsmouth, N. H.

SARATOGA, 3d rate, 12 guns, Comdr. Wm. H. Whiting. Training ship. Arrived at Newport, R. I., July 2.

On Special Service.

ALECT, Arctic Relief vessel, Commander Geo. W. Coffin. Expected at St. John's, N. F., daily.

ALARM, 4th rate, Torpedo ram, 1 gun, Commander Wm. S. Dana. At Washington, D. C. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manoeuvres and target practice.

BEAR, Arctic Relief Vessel, Lieut. W. H. Emory. Commanding. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., July 17.

CONSTELLATION, 3d rate, 10 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Norman H. Farquhar. On her summer cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.

DALE, 3d rate, 8 guns, Practice Ship, Naval Academy, Commander Chas. D. Sigbee. On her summer cruise. Arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., July 16.

DESPATCH, 4th rate, Lieut. Wm. H. Reeder, Senior Officer. At Washington, D. C.

MICHIGAN, 4th rate, 8 guns, Comdr. John J. Read. At Erie, Penn.

NANTUCKET, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Charles McGregor. At New York Navy-yard. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manoeuvres and target practice.

PASSAIC, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Edwin T. Woodward. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va. Ordered to Huntington Bay, L. I., for manoeuvres and target practice.

POWHEATAN, 2d rate, 14 guns, Captain Lester A. Beardslee. Sailed from New York June 27th, for Lisbon, with relief crews for *Lancaster* and *Quinnebaug*. Will touch en route at Fayal, and on return to U. S. will touch at Funchal.

RANGER, 3d rate, 4 guns, Comdr. Chas. E. Clark. Address, care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. Left San Diego, Cal., Jan. 8, 1884, for San Francisco, where she arrived July 4. She has done efficient work the past season on the Central American Coast, despite the prevalence of yellow fever, and her officers and crew have certainly earned a respite from their arduous labors.

ST. MARY'S, sails, 8 guns, Commander Edwin M. Shepard. N. Y. School ship. On her summer cruise. Was at Gibraltar, June 21. Expected to sail for Santa Cruz, L. I., of Tenerife, June 28, reaching Santa Cruz about July 6. From there she would sail for New London, Conn., on July 10, reaching home about the middle of August.

TALLAPOOSA, Despatch vessel, 4th rate, 2 guns, Lieut. Comdr. John F. Merry, commanding. Left Washington for Norfolk, New York, Newport and Portsmouth, N. H. Upon reaching the latter place will await further orders of the Dept. Arrived at Norfolk June 16.

THETIS, Arctic Relief Vessel, (flagship of the expedition), Comdr. Winfield S. Schley. Arrived at St. John's, N. F., July 17.

Receiving Ships, Iron-Clads, Etc.

FRANKLIN, 1st rate, 26 guns, Captain Henry Wilson. Receiving ship. At Norfolk, Va.

INDEPENDENCE, 3d rate, sails, 6 guns, Commander Frederick Rodgers. Receiving ship. At Mare Island, Cal.

NINA, tug, 4th rate, 4 guns, Commander F. M. Green. Returned to the Brooklyn Navy-yard, July 10, from Newport, R. I.

SPEEDWELL, 4th rate, Mate Harold Neilson in temporary command. At Navy-yard, Norfolk, Va.

ST. LOUIS, 3d rate, sails, Capt. Wm. E. Fitzhugh. Receiving ship, League Island, Pa.

WABASH, 1st rate, 26 guns, Capt. Francis M. Bunce. Receiving ship, Boston, Mass.

VERMONT, 2d rate, 7 guns, Captain Robert Boyd. Receiving ship. At New York.

WYANDOTTE, 4th rate, 2 guns, Commander Richard P. Leary. Receiving ship at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

The iron-clad *Ajax*, *Catskill*, *Lehigh*, *Mahopac*, *Manhattan* are laid up at City Point, Va., in command of Comdr. D. W. Mullan.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

In addition to the indictments already found against persons charged with complicity in the Navy Department frauds, the Grand Jury has returned indictments against Harry J. McLaughlin and Bell Mann, for presenting false vouchers for medical apparatus, aggregating in value \$2,854. Mann has been arrested at Chicago.

The Secretary of the Navy has appointed the following named cadets from unrepresented Congressional Districts to appear for examination for admission to the Naval Academy on Sept. 1: Owlin Hartrath, Michigan; Stuart W. Cramer, North Carolina; Lawrence H. Moses, New York, and John Wedderburn and Cary B. Morgan, of the District of Columbia. Young Wedderburn is a brother of Lawrence Wedderburn, who was at the head of his class at Annapolis, and who was accidentally killed last year in the gymnasium. Last year Delegate Orry, of Arizona, failed to recommend a cadet, and Secretary Chandler appointed a young man from New Hampshire. This year Mr. Orry recommended the appointment of young Morgan, and the Secretary appointed him from an unrepresented district of Louisiana.

The case of Lieut.-Comdr. Charles H. Pendleton, U. S. N., was finally settled on Saturday last when the recommendations of the Examining Board that he be dropped from the service, he having failed his two last examinations for promotion, were approved and the order dropping him from the service issued. His counsel made a bitter fight to have him retired, but, as will be seen, to no purpose.

The Intelligence Bureau of the Navy Department has submitted to Secretary Chandler a complete schedule of the names and movements of the naval vessels of foreign nations in foreign waters for the month of June, compiled from reports received from various sources. The list includes the naval forces of England, France, Germany and Austria.

Speaking of the Thorneycroft torpedo boats the *Telegram* says: "Our Government has a small torpedo station at New-

port, R. I., on which money has been spent with a niggardly economy. Our extensive coast line could not be defended by the combined navies of the world, which fact conceded makes the value of the torpedo, in all its various forms, of particular value to us. Fifty of these terrible weapons can be built for an amount of money that would only construct one modern armored ship, Mr. Donaldson says—and this is the story in a nutshell. The late action of the House of Representatives, which killed the job that the Senate indorsed, to foist on our Government a fleet of unworthy ships is approximately supported, as can be read, by the opinion of this eminent firm of naval mechanics which sets forth so pertinently the utter worthlessness of ironclad and armored ships when exposed to the attacks of torpedoes." Doubtless the Messrs. Thorneycroft think "there is nothing like leather."

The *San Francisco Report* says: "The *Bear* has now been gone 75 days—time enough to steam to Littleton Island and back unless her progress has been greatly impeded by ice. For this reason it is assumed that the Greely party did not make their way down to Littleton Island. Unless the Greely party was found at Littleton Island, the first news from the Arctic region will be brought to St. Johns by the collier which left for Littleton Island under convoy of the *Thetis*. The relatives and friends of the officers and men in the Greely party are awaiting with intense anxiety the first news from the latest relief expedition."

Commander George Dewey has been ordered to report at Washington on the 1st of August. He will then be given command of the new despatch boat *Dolphin*, which will be ready for sea some time during the coming month. It has not yet been decided where the vessel shall go after her trial trip, but she will probably not come to Washington at all, as there are doubts about her being able to get as far as this up the river.

The U. S. S. Fish Commission steamer *Albatross*, Lieut. Commander Z. L. Tanner commanding, arrived at Norfolk, Va., July 14, and was at once placed in the dry dock to have her bottom inspected and repaired if necessary.

The Board of officers on board the *Yosemite* during her trial will consist of Commodores J. G. Walker and M. Sear and Engineer in Chief Charles H. Loring. Lieut. Jaques will also go in the *Yosemite*, and three engineer officers, making seven in all.

The *Brooklyn Eagle* says: "Orders were received at the Brooklyn Navy Yard on Wednesday to discharge the entire police force, with the exception of the two captains and three watchmen who guard the officer's quarters. Eleven men were discharged."

The court of inquiry investigating the Navy Department frauds examined Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, July 12, with reference to the methods of doing business in his bureau, thus completing the work of the inquiry relating to a comparison of the purchases in the different bureaus. The investigation thus far has shown that the regulations governing such matters were similar in all the bureaus, and that only by omitting some of the customary formalities and safeguards could any fraud be perpetrated successfully, as was the case in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery. The court has notified the Secretary of the Navy of its readiness to make a report if desired. The Secretary, however, decided to await the reply of the District Attorney as to whether such a course would interfere with the criminal prosecutions being conducted by him. If the court of inquiry are permitted to make their report, there is now no doubt they will attach responsibility to Medical Director P. S. Wales, who was the chief of the bureau, for disposing with the safeguards, and so rendering the frauds feasible. The Board have been examining the accounts in the Secretary's office this week. Medical Inspector Adrian Hudson has been ordered from abroad to appear before the Board, and is now on his way home. Surgeon Joseph B. Barker, who was on duty in the bureau several years ago, will also testify as to his knowledge of fraudulent vouchers discovered in that bureau.

The *Atlantic* and *Boston* will be supplied with the electric search lights and their dynamos, engine and connections.

Commander E. T. Woodward has been ordered to proceed with the *Panama* and *Albatross* to Huntington Bay, Long Island Sound, where he will be joined by the *Nantucket*. These vessels have been commissioned for the purpose of affording officers and men opportunities to familiarize themselves with the manoeuvring qualities of the *Monitors* and a vessel fitted with the Mallory propeller, and for target practice with guns and torpedoes, while under way, with movable targets. Are expected to reach Newport, R. I., by the 1st August and report to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic Station.

The tug *Pinta* seems to be getting along all right now, but everything is not serene among her officers. Her commander, Lieut.-Commander A. G. Caldwell, and executive officer, Lieut. H. T. Monahan, are at loggerheads. The latter has written a lengthy letter to the Department making complaints against the commanding officer, who, in forwarding the letter, endorses it on the back something as follows: "I think Lieut. Monahan must be sick." A letter has also been received from Lieut.-Commander Caldwell requesting that an officer be sent out to relieve him of command of the vessel. It is also said that he has intimated his intention of resigning.

The claims of the following officers of the Navy for mileage under the Graham decision were passed upon by the Second Comptroller this week: A. C. Eogard, P. A. Eogr., \$105.50; B. M. H. Wharton, Chief Engineer, \$539.92; Edward C. Bowers, Captain, \$451.10; A. C. McMechan, Lieut., \$751.14; H. T. Stockton, Lieutenant, \$390; Frank B. Rose, Chaplain, \$349; Robert Potts, Chief Engineer, \$64.30; Uriah B. Harris, Lieutenant, \$346.20; A. H. Able, Chief Engineer, \$101; Calvin Brown, Civil Engineer, \$305.23; F. H. Poole, Mate, \$257.11; G. C. Harris, Lieutenant, \$320.50; John Garvin, Lieutenant, \$303.60.

Lieut. Chas. A. Ameson has been appointed Assistant Superintendent of the Nautical Almanac.

NAVY GAZETTE.

ORDERED.

JULY 12.—Lieutenant John A. Sherman, to duty in the branch Hydrographic Office, New York, August 1.

Ensign Lorenzo Semple, to duty in the branch Hydrographic Office, New York.

Ensign William B. Whittlesey, to the Tallapoosa on July 18.

Chief Engineer George W. Senner, to the Alliance on July 22.

Assistant Surgeon John S. Sayre, to the receiving ship Independence on August 1.

JULY 14.—Commander James H. Sands, as Navigation Officer at the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C.

JULY 15.—Lieutenant J. C. Fremont, Jr., to the Locksawanna, per steamer of August 11.

Passed Assistant Engineer George B. Ransom to the *Panama*.

Assistant Engineer W. H. P. Orelington, to the Lackawanna, per steamer of August 11.

Boatswain John B. F. Langton and Carpenter H. R. Philbrick, to the Lackawanna, per steamer of August 11.

July 16.—Commander George C. Boney, as Equipment Officer at the Navy-yard, Washington, July 31.

July 17.—Passed Assistant Engineers William L. Nicoll and A. F. Dixon, to temporary duty in connection with the trial of the yacht Yosemite.

July 18.—Passed Assistant Surgeon R. C. Parsons, to the training ship Saratoga, July 25.

DETACHED.

July 12.—Lieutenant Charles Laird, from special duty on August 9, and ordered to the training ship Jamestown on August 12.

Lieutenant Richard Wainwright, from special duty Bureau of Navigation and ordered to the Tennessee on July 26.

July 14.—Commander Robley D. Evans, from duty as Inspector of the 5th Light House District on July 31, and ordered to settle accounts.

Commander Silas Casey, from the Navy-yard, Washington, D. C., July 31, and ordered as Inspector of the 5th Light House District.

Lieutenant Uriah B. Harris, from the Naval Observatory and ordered as Navigation Officer of the Navy-yard, Mare Island, California.

Chaplain Frank Thompson, from the training ship Portsmouth and placed on waiting orders.

Chief Engineer William J. Lamdin, from special duty at the Delaware Iron Works and granted sick leave for six months.

July 15.—Lieutenant-Commander F. A. Miller, from Torpedo instruction August 2, and ordered as Executive of the Lackawanna, per steamer of August 11.

Lieutenant-Commander Louis Kingsley, from the Lackawanna, on the reporting of his relief, and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Lieutenant William C. Babcock, from duty connected with the Fish Commission on July 31 and ordered to the Lackawanna, per steamer of August 11.

Lieutenant H. F. Fickbohm, from the Lackawanna, on the reporting of relief, and ordered to return home and wait orders.

Assistant Engineer Richard T. Isbester, from the Lackawanna and ordered to return home and report arrival.

Boatswain Patrick Haley, Gunner E. A. McDonald and Sailmaker Joseph Wilson, from the Lackawanna and ordered to return home and report arrival.

July 16.—Rear Admiral George H. Cooper, from the command of the North Atlantic Station on July 27, and will be transferred to the retired list of officers on that date.

Commodore Stephen B. Lucie, from special duty on July 26, and ordered to command the North Atlantic Station on July 27.

Chief Engineer John P. Kelly, from the Alliance on July 22 and ordered to duty in charge of stores at the Navy-yard; New York.

July 17.—Captain A. B. Yates, from Torpedo duty August 3 and ordered to command the training ship New Hampshire.

Ensign George P. Blow, from the Pinta, to proceed home and await orders.

Passed Assistant Surgeon C. A. Siegfried, from the Saratoga July 25, and ordered to the Naval Hospital at New York.

COMMISSIONED.

Lieutenant John C. Morong, to be Lieutenant-Commander in the Navy, from June 5, 1884.

John M. Poyer, to be an Ensign in the Navy, from July 1, 1884.

John H. Shipley, an Ensign in the Navy, from April 16, 1884.

Thomas W. Ryan, an Ensign in the Navy, from May 2, 1884.

George R. Clark, to be an Ensign in the Navy, from August 24, 1883.

APPOINTED.

Edward W. Holmes, an Acting Boatswain in the Navy, from July 14, 1884.

PROMOTED.

Lieutenant William C. Gibbon, to a Lieut.-Commander in the Navy, from July 18, 1884.

MARINE CORPS.

The term of shore duty of 1st Lieutenant H. G. Ellsworth expiring on July 20, he has been ordered to continue on the same until April 1, 1885.

Second Lieutenants Jacob G. McWhorter, Thomas C. Price and Arthur H. Clarke, were ordered, July 12, to report to the Commandant of the Navy-yard, Brooklyn, New York, at any time prior to the 1st of September next for such instructions in their duties as a commissioned officer of the Marine Corps as may be found necessary.

The term of shore service of First Lieutenant George R. Benson, at the Marine Barracks, Brooklyn, N. Y., expiring on July 16, he has been ordered to continue the same until April 1, 1885.

Second Lieutenant Joseph H. Pendleton was ordered to report to the Commandant, Navy-yard, New York, for instruction.

First Lieutenant Richard Wallach, granted leave of absence for one month, from August 1.

FROM THE EUROPEAN STATION.

Advices from Gibraltar, June 28, 1884, informs us that the Lancaster and Quinnebang left Piræus on May 26, and reached Messina on the 28th. Having coaled, proceeded the following day to Marseilles, arriving June 2. Sailed from Marseilles June 14 and reached Malaga on the 17th; left Malaga, with the Quinnebang in company, on the 19th, and arrived at Gibraltar the same afternoon. Kearsarge left Piræus May 26, and arrived at Lathia, Syria, on the 30th; sailed on the 31st, and reached Tripoli the following morning. Left Tripoli on June 8 and reached Beirut the same day. Intended to sail on June 13 for Sidon and continue the cruise down the Syrian coast. The health of the ship's company was good. The Admiral will sail with the Lancaster on Tuesday, July 1, for Lisbon, to await the arrival of the Powhatan, to which port the Quinnebang will follow in a few days.

Health of officers and crews of all the vessels continued good.

CHANGES ON THE ASIATIC STATION.

Ensigns H. C. Poundstone and J. H. Rohrbacher, transferred from the Palos to the Enterprise.

Ensigns N. J. L. T. Halpine and R. F. Lopez, from the Enterprise to the Palos.

CASUALTIES.

Deaths.—In the Navy of the United States, reported to the Surgeon-General, for the week ending July 16, 1884: John O'Connor, Beneficiary, July 6, Naval Hospital, Philadelphia.

William Charles Butler, Marine, July 7, U. S. S. Saratoga, Newport, R. I.

George W. Salter, Paymaster's clerk, March 27, Naval Depot, Rio de Janeiro.

William Kearn Donoghue, Engineer's yeoman, June 19, U. S. S. Ranger, at San Francisco, California.

REVENUE MARINE.

The following are the provisions in the Sundry Civil bill, making appropriations for the Revenue Cutter Service for the present fiscal year, as finally passed by Congress:

For expenses of the Revenue Cutter Service: For pay and for rations, for fuel for vessels, and repairs and outfits for the same; ship-chandlery and engineers' stores for the same; traveling expenses of officers travelling on duty under orders from the Treasury Department; instruction of cadets; commutation of quarters; contingent expenses; and miscellaneous expenses, \$275,000; and hereafter Revenue Cutters shall be used exclusively for the public service, and in no way for private purposes.

For rebuilding the Revenue steamer *Richard Rush*, including a new hull, boiler, and outfit, but retaining the present engines, \$30,000; and a sum not exceeding \$10,000 to be obtained from sale of the old hull and materials: *Provided*, That the same shall be sold only after due appraisal and advertisement, and at a price not less than the appraised value. The Secretary of the Treasury is hereby authorized and required to advertise for bids for the rebuilding of the *Richard Rush*, (54) (and for the construction of the steam light-house tender herein provided for), according to the plans and specifications, which shall be open for inspection by persons proposing to contract. Advertisement shall be made for a period of not less than one month. The bids shall be opened and the contract or contracts let. The Secretary of the Treasury may reject all bids, but in the event of acceptance of any bid the lowest and best bidder shall have the contract or contracts awarded to him.

THE NAVY DEPARTMENT INVESTIGATION.

SECRETARY Chandler has written the following letter to Mr. Thomas A. Hendricks with regard to the frauds in the Navy Department referred to by the latter in his speech at Indianapolis, Saturday night, July 13:

WASHINGTON, July 13, 1884.

Hon. Thomas A. Hendricks, Indianapolis, Indiana:

SIR: A candidate for Vice President should speak with decent fairness. In your speech at Indianapolis last Saturday night you made statements from which you meant that the public should believe that it appeared by my testimony that the frauds in the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery of this Department amounted during the past year to \$63,000; that I was informed of some of these outrages a year ago; that after I was informed of the frauds I believed them, because members of Congress had recommended the continuance of the chief of the bureau and that I took no adequate action concerning them, whereupon you demanded the election of a President who would appoint a chief of the bureau who would investigate the condition of the books and bring all the guilty parties to trial.

To the contrary of all this I testified that the suspected vouchers commenced as far back as June 21, 1880, although a small voucher was paid as late as January 25, 1884; that while an anonymous letter of about a year ago charged drunkenness upon the Chief Clerk, Daniel Carrigan, which the Chief of the Bureau, Dr. Philip S. Wales, reported to me was not true, I had no information leading to the frauds until December or January last; that I determined simultaneously with beginning the investigation to have a new chief of the bureau in place of Dr. Wales, whose term was to expire January 26, and also a new chief clerk; that great opposition to the change was made by members of Congress, but I persisted and Dr. Wales went out on that date. Carrigan was put out February 4, and the investigation of frauds and the arrest of guilty parties have since proceeded with due diligence.

It is true that I stated that the recommendations for reappointment of Dr. Wales, whom I found in office when I went in April 7, 1883, were of such a character as to fully justify me in believing that the affairs of his bureau had been well administered. Senator McPherson wrote the following letter:

UNITED STATES SENATE,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Dec. 18, 1883.

To the President

SIR: As the term of office of Surveyor General Wales, of the Navy Department, is soon to expire, and considering it not a political office, I presume, as I am a perfect prodigal with the article of advice, to ask, for the good of everybody and everything relating to that service, that you reappoint him. I do this because he is an excellent officer, having ability and energy—qualities not general in the Naval Service and which, I think, should be nourished when discovered. I feel sure if any officer has deserved such recognition from the appointing power by reason of faithful and efficient service in the past that officer is Surgeon General Wales.

I am yours with great respect,
J. B. McPHERSON.

To Hon. C. A. Arthur, President.

A petition for reappointment, written by Carrigan, was sent to the President, headed by J. G. Carlisle, followed by Phil B. Thompson Jr.; Leopold Morse, R. H. M. Davidson, D. Wyatt Aiken, William McAdoo, George D. Wise, John C. Nicholls, P. A. Collins, H. B. Lovering, Robert B. Vance, D. W. Connolly, Charles B. Love, Albert S. Willis, Charleston Hunt, G. W. Hewitt, William H. Fiedler, and others, representatives in Congress, saying, of Dr. Wales, "He has administered the affairs of that bureau during the last four years with signal ability and success."

United States Senators McPherson, Butler, Brown, Colquitt, Beck, Williams, C. W. Jones, Ransom, and thirty-two other Senators, also using Carrigan as their writer, petitioned for Dr. Wales's reappointment, stating that "his administrative capacity has been fully demonstrated by the successful management of the bureau of which he now has charge." Senator McPherson and Speaker Carlisle and others of the most prominent of these gentlemen, who demanded Dr. Wales's reappointment, were with you in the Convention at Chicago and could have informed you that he had borne a good reputation; that the law required that the chief of the bureau should be a naval surgeon, and placed the medical expenditures in his hands; that his was in no sense a political office, but that if he had any politics, he was a Democrat, and that any attempt to make political capital out of frauds for which this naval surgeon, who is his intimate friend, is solely responsible, would be disingenuous and unfair. That they did not succeed in keeping Dr. Wales and his chief clerk, Carrigan, in office is very fortunate.

Very respectfully,

W. E. CHANDLER.

To this Mr. Hendricks replies as follows:

INDIANAPOLIS, July 14, 1884.

The Hon. W. E. Chandler:

SIR: I find in the newspapers this morning a letter to me from yourself, written yesterday and circulated through the Associated Press. You complain that I did you injustice in an address to the people of this city, made the evening before. In that address I urged that "We need to have the books in the Government office opened for examination, and

as an illustration I cited the case of a fraudulent voucher in one of the bureaus of your department, and stated that upon your testimony before a sub-committee of the Senate it appeared that the frauds amounted to \$63,000; and is not every word of that true? You were brought before the committee and testified as I stated. You admitted under oath that the sum of money lost amounted to \$63,000, but your defence was that the embezzlement did not wholly occur under your administration, but that a part of it was under that of your predecessor. It seems to have covered the period from June 21, 1880, down to Jan. 25, 1884. Does that help your case? You were at the head of the Department a year and nine months of that period; and your predecessor about one year and ten months. He was in office at the payment of the first false voucher, on June 21, 1880, and up to April 17, 1882, when you came in, and you continued thence until the last false voucher was paid, Jan. 25, 1884. The period was almost equally divided between yourself and your predecessor. How much of the \$63,000 was paid out under yourself and how much under your predecessor, your letter does not show. But, sir, upon the question that I was discussing, does it make any difference who was Secretary when the false vouchers were paid?

I urged that in cases like this, when frauds are concocted in the vaults or in the books of the department, the only remedy of the people is by a change of the control, so that the books and vouchers shall come under the examination of new and disinterested men. Do you think I am answered when you say I was mistaken in supposing that in this case the frauds were all under your administration, when, in fact, a part of them extended back into that of your predecessors? Why, sir, that makes your case worse. For the Bureau of Medicine and Surgery the defalcation is large, but the more serious fact is that it could and did extend through two administrations of the department, a period of nearly four years, without detection. But it becomes more serious, so far as you are individually concerned, when the fact is considered that you had notice and yet took no sufficient action. The information upon which I spoke was from Washington, the 26th of last month, by the Associated Press, the same that brings me your letter. The Associated Press obtained its information either in your department or from the Investigating Committee. If you were not correctly reported that was the time for complaint and correction. You testified that the total of the suspicious vouchers discovered so far was about \$63,000, and that the money fraudulently obtained was in some instances divided between a watchman in the department, Carrigan, the Chief Clerk, and Kirkwood, in charge of the accounts. Now, what notice had you? According to the Associated Press report of your testimony you received a letter last year charging Carrigan, one of the parties, with drunkenness, and after that a man came to you and told you that Kirkwood and Carrigan were engaged in frauds. Did not that put you upon notice and investigation? You testified that some inquiry was made, and the conclusion was that while there were some suspicious circumstances they did not warrant a conclusion of guilt. After a notice, verbal and in writing, you left the men in office. You did not bring the frauds to light nor the guilty parties to punishment. It was Government Detective Wood who discovered the frauds, and the Associated Press report says that Wood declared he would have no further dealings with your department, but would press an investigation before Congress.

What is your next excuse? Worse, if possible, than all before. You say a large number of Congressmen, including some gentlemen of great influence and position, recommended that the head of the bureau, Dr. Wales, should be reappointed. Members of Congress knew nothing of the frauds; they had no opportunity to know. It was within your reach and duty. They were probably his personal friends; you were his official superior. But, in fact, did you reappoint him? I understand not. Perhaps the detective discovered the frauds too soon. But Dr. Wales was not one of the three guilty parties. He neither forged the vouchers nor embezzled the money. His responsibility in the case is just the same as your own. He was the official superior of the three rogues, as you were of himself as well as of them. Neither he nor yourself exposed the frauds nor punished the parties. I have not thought of or considered this as a case of politics. Addressing my neighbors, I said that this and like cases admonish them to demand civil service reform in the removal from office who will not seek to promote it within the sphere of their official duty and authority of all.

Respectfully,
T. A. HENDRICKS.

TRIAL OF THE KUNSTADTER SCREW.

The experiments with the U. S. steamer *Nina*, to which the Kunststadter screw has been attached, were completed July 9, at Newport, R. I., by two trials that proved to the members of the Naval Board the value of the invention. The first trial was from full speed ahead to full speed astern, with helm hard a-starboard to change direction of ship's head eight points. When the signal was given to reverse, the time occupied in getting at full speed astern was 2 mins. 59½ secs., against 5 mins. 5 secs. without the Kunststadter screw. The second trial was from full speed ahead to full speed astern, with helm hard a-port to change the direction of ship's head eight points. The time occupied with the screw was 4 mins. 43 secs.; without the screw, 6 mins. 46 secs. The Board will report to the Secretary of the Navy that the vessel can be more easily steered and maneuvered with the screw than with the ordinary apparatus, and that the tendency will be to decrease the number of collisions.

The members of the board are: Commander F. M. Green; Lieut. Commander B. D. Hitchcock; Lieutenants C. O. Cornwell, S. A. Stanton, L. O. Logan, F. S. Carter, F. H. Relph; Passed Assistant Engineer A. J. Kenyon; Assistant Engineer J. R. Wilmer; Ensigns A. N. Wood, A. C. Almy, G. F. Ormsby, A. G. Rogers. The Kunststadter screw is an English invention, patented here in 1879. There is a main screw, shaft, and rudder of the usual construction. The rear extremity of the main shaft is elongated, and extends through and aft the rudder, said elongation at the rudder hinge being swivel jointed to the main shaft. The extremity of the elongation back of the rudder is provided with a small propeller. When the main shaft revolves both propellers revolve, and any lateral movement given to the rudder also laterally moves the small propeller, which thus powerfully assists in turning the ship.

A NICE SHIP.

SOMETHING very like a panic exists among the officers and crew of the *Hecla*, the turret ship which has just been commissioned for service with the Reserve Squadron. The causes of their apprehension is twofold. In the first place, it is asserted on excellent authority that the ship is totally unseaworthy, being dangerously topheavy and much too deep in the water. In the second, the accommodation for the ship's company is scandalously bad. They are to be cooped up in a narrow space below the waterline, which, even when all the hatchways and ventilating apparatus are open, is said to be unfit for human beings to live in. If, however, the vessel should meet with rough weather, the whole of the hatchways must be battened down, when the atmosphere would, of course, become utterly unendurable. Last week the *Hecla* went on a three hours' trial trip in perfectly smooth water. The temperature of the engine room was 91 deg., between the cylinders 108 deg., and in the stokehole 144 deg.—*London Truth*

BLACK, STARR & FROST,
SUCCESSORS TO
BALL, BLACK & CO.,
Fifth Avenue, Cor. 28th Street.

DIAMONDS, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN,
WATCHES, JEWELRY, STERLING SILVER
AND PLATED WARE, FRENCH CLOCKS,
BRONZES AND FANCY GOODS.

BLACK, STARR & FROST have models of the
West Point Class Rings for many years, and can sup-
ply duplicates (in case of loss) at short notice.

**Fine Wines, Havana Cigars,
Fancy Groceries.**

ACKER, MERRALL & CONDIT,
172 STREET & 6TH AVE.; BROADWAY & 4TH STREET.
130 Chambers St., New York.
Orders by Mail will receive prompt attention.

CRANE, PARRIS & CO.,
BANKERS, EBBITT HOUSE, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Deposits, Exchange, and Collections. Army Pay Vouchers cashed

JOSEPH W. STRYKER, Attorney,
1305 E. STREET, WASHINGTON, D. C.
Practices in Courts and Departments. Special attention given to
claims for arrears of pay—Mexican, Longevity and Mileage.

LAND LOANS netting investors 8 per cent.
Principal and interest guar-
anteed. Guaranty based on capital of \$75,000. Refer to any
commercial agency. Send for circulars. Texas Loan Agency,
Corpus Christi, Tex.

Lundborg's Perfume, EDENIA.
Lundborg's Perfume, MARCHEL NIEL ROSE.
Lundborg's Perfume, ALPINE VIOLET.
Lundborg's Perfume, LILY OF THE VALLEY.

CLARET.

THIS YEAR'S putting up of the "MARCAUX" is
NOW ready for delivery. Those who purchase EARLY have the
advantage of the OLDEST bottling.
Bds. yield 24 dozen full-sized bottles, and when ordered
thus cost \$6 86.
When ordered less than 24 dozen, \$7 25.
Half bottles for each 2 d.s., \$1 additional. Cases 35 cents
more.
CHARLES BELLOWE, Agent and Importer,
80 BROAD ST., NEW YORK.

CASWELL, MASSEY & CO.,
Chemists and Druggists,
1121 BROADWAY, AND 578 FIFTH AVENUE, NEW YORK;
237 THAMES, AND 4 CASINO BUILDING, NEWPORT, R. I.
Price lists mailed promptly on application.

CALIFORNIA WINES.
PURE ZINFANDEL CLARET, Vintage of
1879—per case 24 bottles, corked only, 26 1/2 doz., \$76 39.
Packing for shipment at cost additional (cheapest manner, \$10.00).
Send \$5.00 for sample case to try, and you will never again pay
high prices for inferior French wines. White wines, Forts, Sher-
ries, Brandy, &c., pure and reliable at moderate prices.

CALIFORNIA VINTAGE CO.,
GEO. HAMLIN, Manager, 21 Park Place, N. Y.

MT. DE CHANTAL,
NEAR WHEELING, W. VA.
First-Class English and French School. Vocal and Instrumental
Music. Special terms to Army Officers. Terms per Annum \$200.

THE DRINKING HABIT
POSITIVELY CURED.

Send for Pamphlets, containing full particulars, to
MERRILL BROS., 33 East 14th St., Room 5, New York.

7TH REGIMENT BAND N. G. S. N. Y.—C. A. CAPPA, BAND
Leader. Orchestra and Military Band.
Office—FOND'S MUSIC STORE, 25 Union Square, New York.

SECRETARY OF WAR LINCOLN, and General John
Newton, Chief of Engineers, U. S. A., paid a visit to
New York early in the week. On Monday morning
early they went to Governor's Island and were hospita-
bly received by Major General Hancock. After a brief
stay there, during which a parade of the troops were
held, the Secretary, accompanied by Generals Hancock
and Newton, Senator Allison, and others, went on
board the *Chester A. Arthur* and visited the works at
Hell Gate and other points of interest on the East River.
On Tuesday and Wednesday, the party, accompanied
by Colonel Baylor and other members of the Ordnance
Bard, visited the proving grounds at Sandy Hook.
During the absence of the Secretary from Washington
General Sheridan was acting Secretary of War.

DEVLIN & CO.,
FINE CLOTHING,
Civil, Military, and Naval,
BROADWAY, COR. WARREN ST.
NEW YORK,
AND 1320 F STREET,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

Eyes Fitted With Proper Glasses.
H. WALDSTEIN, EXPERT OPTICIAN,
41 UNION SQUARE NEW YORK. Send for illustrated catal-
ogues of Field, Marine and Opera Glasses, Telescopes, Barometers,
etc. Artificial Hum. Eyes and Instruments for the Deaf.

U. S. ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
PUBLISHED EVERY SATURDAY.

NEW YORK, SATURDAY, JULY 19, 1884.

Office, No. 240 Broadway, New York.
SUBSCRIPTION, SIX DOLLARS A YEAR.

No attention is paid to anonymous communications, but the
wishes of contributors as to the use of their names will be
scrupulously regarded.

Remittances should be made by check, draft, or postal note,
post-office or express money order, made payable to W. C. and
F. P. Church. Postmasters are obliged to register letters if
requested. No responsibility is assumed for subscriptions paid
to agents, and it is best to remit direct to the office.

Subscriptions, \$6 a year, and pro rata for a less period.
Postage within the United States prepaid. Foreign postage
should be added to the subscription price.

Change of address will be made as frequently as desired, upon
notification: not otherwise, as the changes announced in the
orders published in the JOURNAL furnish no authority for
changing the address of the paper. Both the old and new address
should be given.

We should be very glad to learn from any of our subscribers of
any delay or failure to receive the JOURNAL, so that we may give
the matter our immediate attention.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH, Publishers,
240 Broadway, New York.

MCDOWELL AND TYLER.

THE late General Daniel Tyler left among his papers
a partially completed autobiography which was pub-
lished in a memorial volume prepared by Donald G.
Mitchell, and of which two hundred copies were printed
for private circulation. Contained in the volume are
General Tyler's recollections of the skirmish of Black-
burn's Ford, July 18, 1861, and the first battle of Bull
Run, which followed on the 21st, and in which he was
second in command under McDowell, having been also
in immediate command of the troops engaged in the
skirmish of the 18th. James B. Fry was Adjutant-
General for General McDowell at the time, and being
thus thoroughly familiar with the facts in the case he
has felt called upon to publish a volume in which he
points out some of General Tyler's errors of recollec-
tion that do injustice to the author's former chief,
McDowell, toward whom Tyler felt great bitterness be-
cause of some official expressions concerning this action
at Blackburn's Ford. "Nothing but blindness or
malice," says General Fry, "can explain the charge
that the campaign was gotten up by McDowell and his
friends for the purpose of making a hero of him." To
those who recollect the "On to Richmond" newspaper
cry of the time, with which McDowell had no more to
do than the Shah of Persia, the truth of this statement
is obvious.

Various instances are cited to show the "dense ig-
norance of the campaign in which Tyler lived and
died." Among other errors of recollection, he speaks
of the affair of Blackburn's Ford as occurring July 17,
instead of the 18th, and Bull Run July 20, instead of
the 21st. Still, we think General Fry is a little out in
his arithmetic when he says: "It is a salient point in
his (Tyler's) narrative, that 'it was the delay of three
days succeeding the affair of Blackburn's Ford that
lost the battle of Bull Run.' To get these three days,
he counted back from the well-known 21st of July, and
made the affair at Blackburn's Ford come off on the
17th, instead of the 18th." We do not see the correct-
ness of this statement, as you enter on the third day,
whether you count back from the 21st to the 18th, or
from the 20th to the 17th. The time was, it is true,
less than three days, as the period should count from
the evening of the one day to two o'clock in the morn-
ing of the other, and Gen. Fry is nearer right when he
calls it two days. This time, he says, "was necessary
to replenish the exhausted haversacks of the men, and
to gain information upon which to form a proper plan
of battle."

The claim that Beauregard was surprised by Tyler

at Blackburn's Ford General Fry shows to be unfound-
ed. "There was a surprise," he says, "but it was
Tyler, not Beauregard, who was surprised. Twenty
years after, in the bitterness and blindness of ill-will
towards his commanding general, and apparently in
ignorance of what he ought to have known, and what
he might have learned from the records, especially his
own contributions to them, if he did not know—his
friends are left to choose between admitting that, in
his own judgment and against orders, he went un-
wittingly against the centre of Beauregard's entire
army; or that, with a fine army of his own, he sub-
mitted to a defeat at the hands of part of the enemy's
forces. That he was defeated is certain." The conse-
quences of that defeat were serious, producing a de-
pressing effect on the whole army.

We have not undertaken to present fully all of Gen.
Fry's evidence in refutation of General Tyler's statements.
He has not been restrained from presenting it, it will
be seen, by the consideration that the publication he
answers is a posthumous one. Justice to the living,
he urges, requires the statement which he presents in
this neat little volume, published by Van Nostrand,
and entitled, "McDowell and Tyler in the Campaign of
Bull Run, 1861. By James B. Fry, retired A. A. G.,
with rank of Colonel, Brevet Major General, U. S. A.,
Adjutant General to General McDowell from May to
November, '61." General Fry certainly makes it very
clear that General Tyler in his statement of the case
holds his superior responsible for his own omission to
carry out the orders he had received with energy, trans-
forming what should have been an energetic flank
attack into a timid and resultless movement.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

THE question of peace or war between France and
China is still unsettled. To pay the indemnity of \$50,-
000,000, demanded by the French for the treacherous
attack by the Chinese on the French column marching
to take possession of Lang Son, must be a severe tax
upon the pusillanimity of even a Chinese empire.
This demand had at last accounts been refused, and a
despatch of July 17 from Paris says: Although it may
suit Germany to pocket the recent affront to her flag in
Paris (where Alsations tore down a German flag dis-
played during the fête Napoleon) there is some appre-
hension here lest Prince Bismarck should retaliate
quietly by encouraging China in her resistance to
France. The sudden courage of the Tsung-li Yamen
is believed by many to be due to the hope of European
support.

Facts which are mentioned by the Berlin correspond-
ent of the London Times show that there is a good
understanding between Germany and China. The cor-
respondent states that the two corvettes, *Ting Yuen* and
Chen Yuen, built at Stettin for the Chinese Govern-
ment, are shortly to leave for the Eastern Pacific, under
the command of two German naval officers, Sebelin and
Meller, bearing the rank of corvette captains. A third
ironclad corvette, the *Tai Yuen*, still on the stocks of
the Vulcan Company at Stettin, will also be taken out
to China by a German naval officer, Corvete Capt.
Wahrendorff. With the express permission of the Em-
peror, who has granted him the usual pension, with
leave to wear his uniform, Capt. Sebelin has entered
into an engagement to serve the Chinese Government
for three years, at a salary of 25,000 marks per annum,
in addition to which he and each of his colleagues will
receive the sum of 20,000 marks for simply taking out
the ironclads to their destination. It is expected that all
three officers will remain in China for several years.

A good understanding between Germany and China
will increase the difficulties of France, and we see no
reason to alter the opinion we have heretofore expressed
as to the impolicy of taking any course toward the
Chinese which would strengthen the national unity and
develop the military possibilities of a people so intelli-
gent and at the same time so numerous. It is best for
the western world that the military resources of China
should not be developed.

Some time ago we published a statement, purporting
to come from an intelligent Chinaman, which was to
the effect that he hoped for a war. While it would, he
said, result in the immediate humiliation of his country,
it would at the same time lead to a national re-awaken-
ing and the termination of the present Government by
old women. There is at present no head or authority,
in China, and the prospect of war is said to have led
to the resignation of the foreign naval officers in the
Chinese service.

When the news of the Lang Son affair arrived, the
Debate says: "We were on the point of committing a
great fault, which we should have deeply regretted. A
portion of our expeditionary force was about to be
withdrawn. Fortunately, time was wanting, and only

A few Marine Fusiliers were sent to Madagascar; the corps of observation was not sensibly diminished. We always considered that the withdrawal of our troops would be an act of great imprudence; the event justified our apprehensions. It is enough to recall a very recent episode in order to understand the danger of such conduct. In Tunis we withdrew our troops too soon; the insurrection at once gathered fresh energy, and we were obliged to despatch more troops. These blunders cost men and money, and we must not recommence them."

It does not yet appear whether the attack upon Lang Son was in obedience to orders from Peking or the result of a mistake as to the treaty stipulations. The French met a column of 10,000 Chinese, and after fighting them two days, were driven back for a couple of miles to a more defensible position, where they entrenched themselves. General Millot reported his loss as 10 killed and 42 wounded.

The London *Army and Navy Gazette* calls attention to the fact that this attack is but a repetition of the previous tactics of the Celestial Empire in dealing with the troops of European nations after the signature of a treaty of peace. The same thing occurred in 1859. The treaty had been signed at Tientsin, and the occupation of Canton by the Allies was only continued until the terms of the treaty, in payment of indemnities, were carried out; but the temptation to attack when opportunity offered could not be resisted, and an uncalled for assault was made upon a regiment at Mong Kong, a walled country town a few miles from Canton; the result being that hostilities were resumed, and reprisals taken, much to the detriment of the Chinese. The act of local offence in this case was ignored by the authorities at Tientsin, in much the same manner as Li Hung Chang is said to look on the present collision as no breach of the treaty, or as a deed that should in any way compromise the Chinese Government. This sort of thing appears strange to a European, but a Chinaman regards it to be the correct thing to conclude a treaty of peace at the seat of Government of the Empire, but still commit acts of actual warfare at its extremities.

RELIEF FROM CHARGE OF DESERTION.

The following is the full text of the bill to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion as finally passed by both houses and approved by the President:

AN ACT to relieve certain soldiers from the charge of desertion.

That the charge of desertion now standing on the rolls and records in the Office of the Adjutant-General of the United States against any soldier who served in the late war in the volunteer service shall be removed in all cases where it shall be made to appear to the satisfaction of the Secretary of War, from such rolls and records, or from other satisfactory testimony, that any such soldier served faithfully until the expiration of his term of enlistment or until the first day of May, anno Domini, 1865, having previously served six months or more, or was prevented from completing his term of service by reason of wounds received or disease contracted in the line of duty, but who, by reason of absence from his command at the time the same was mustered out, failed to be mustered out and to receive an honorable discharge.

Provided, That no soldier shall be relieved under this section who, not being sick or wounded left his command without proper authority while the same was in the presence of the enemy.

Sec. 2. That the Secretary of War is hereby authorized to remove the charge of desertion from the records of any soldier in the late war upon proper application therefor and satisfactory proof in the following cases:

First. That such soldier, after such charge of desertion was made, and within a reasonable time thereafter, voluntarily returned to his command and served faithfully to the end of his term of service.

Second. That such soldier absented himself without proper authority from hospital, or from furlough given from hospital, while suffering from wounds, injuries, or disease contracted in the line of duty, and, on recovery, voluntarily returned to his command, and served faithfully until discharged, or died from such wounds, injury, or disease while so absent and before the date of the muster out of his command.

Third. That such soldier absented himself without proper authority from furlough given by proper authority, and while so absent died from wounds, injury or disease received or contracted in the service in the line of duty before the muster out of his command.

Sec. 3. That in all cases where the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier who has not received a certificate of discharge, it shall be the duty of the Adjutant-General of the United States to issue to such soldier, or, in case of his death, to his heirs or legal representatives, a certificate of discharge.

Sec. 4. That when the charge of desertion shall be removed under the provisions of this act from the record of any soldier, such soldier, or, in case of his death, the heirs or legal representatives of such soldier, shall receive the pay and bounty due to such soldier. Provided, however, That this act shall not be so construed as to give to any such soldier, or, in case of his death, to the heirs or legal representatives of any such soldier, any pay, bounty, or allowance for any period of time during which such soldier was absent from his command without proper authority; nor shall it be so construed as to give any pay, bounty, or allowance to any soldier, his heirs or legal representatives, who served in the Army a period of less than six months.

Sec. 5. That all applications for relief under this act shall be made to and filed with the Secretary of War within the period of five years from and after its passage, and all applications not so made and filed within said term of five years shall be forever barred and shall not be received or considered.

Sec. 6. That all acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed.

Approved July 5, 1884.

The cocoa powder, alluded to in the report of the trial of Lieut. Day, is a German invention, the composition of which is a secret. The speciality of this cocoa powder is that although it lights with great regularity and burns very slowly at first, yet when the projectile has got fairly under way it burns with tremendous rapidity. Col. Maitland says: "In the 19 ton, 9.2 in.

guns, it has about the same ballistic excellence as the best lots of C2; that is, it gives about the same pressures and velocities all the way up the bore, but it takes only 170 lb. of the cocoa to produce the results attained by 200 lb. C2. These charges give about 3050 f. s. velocity to a projectile weighing 390 lb., the pressure being about 17 tons in the chamber. Thus the extra 30 lb. of C2 are required to give off gas as the projectile travels through the bore, to balance the quicker final burning of the cocoa."

THE President on Monday designated the following named civilians for examination to fill the twelve vacancies in the rank of 2d lieutenant in the Army which will exist after the non-commissioned officers now being examined at Fort Monroe have been assigned: William C. Ren, of New York; J. C. Williams, Minneapolis, Minn.; Everett E. Benjamin, New York; R. H. Anderson, Jr., Savannah, Ga.; Daniel Clarke, Washington, D. C.; Treadwell W. Moore, Baltimore, Md.; Robert Wilson, Fort Leavenworth, Kansas; A. P. Buffington, Carrington, Iowa; Charles W. Penrose, Fort Niagara, N. Y.; Raymond R. Stevens, Washington, D. C.; Frederick V. King, Pennsylvania; Edward B. Weeks, Oregon, address San Francisco; Alternate, Charles W. Bridge, Delaware, address Maltoon, Ill.; Wm. J. Pardee, Oswego, N. Y.; J. T. Anderson, Oregon, address Columbus, Ohio; W. N. Blow, Jr., Littleton, P. O., Virginia.

The examination of these candidates will take place at Fort Monroe on or about the 15th of October, and will be similar to that of last year. As far as can be learned all of these are bright, ambitious young fellows, and it is believed will do honor to the service, if successful.

R. H. Anderson, Jr., is a son of General R. H. Anderson, of Savannah, Ga., who was a lieutenant of the Army and joined the Confederacy, and comes from a military family. His grandfather was a Colonel Clitz, a gallant officer years ago, and he had two military uncles, General Anderson and General Clitz. The former is at present Mayor of Savannah, Ga. William C. Ren was a personal appointment of the President. He is a late cadet of the U. S. M. A. Robert Wilson and Daniel Clarke were examined last year, but failed. Wilson was highly recommended by Army officers and Senator Plumb. Clarke is at present a clerk in the War Department, where he has rendered efficient service. Treadwell M. Moore is a son of the late Colonel Treadwell Moore, of the Q. M. Department. Charles W. Penrose is the young man we mentioned several months ago was to be appointed. He is the son of General W. H. Penrose, of the 12th Infantry, and commanding officer at Fort Niagara, N. Y. E. B. Weeks is a son of Major George H. Weeks, of the Q. M. Department. He is one of this year's graduates from the Naval Academy. R. R. Stevens is a son of Admiral Stevens, U. S. Navy.

A DESPATCH, dated Madrid, July 15, announces that the Spanish ironclad *Gravina* was wrecked recently during a terrific hurricane in the Philippine Islands. Two officers and seven of the crew were drowned. The *Gravina* is one of the new Spanish ironclads and was launched in 1879. She was a vessel 229 feet length, and 35 feet beam, 3650 tons displacement, with engines of 1600 nominal horse power. She carried three Armstrong 6 in. (15 centimetre) breech loaders.

REFERRING to the veto of the Fitz John Porter Bill, the New York *Herald* cites the fact that there are now in commission three brigadier generals, four colonels, five lieutenant colonels, four majors, nine captains and five lieutenants who have been nominated to the Senate and appointed by the President under laws which, like the vetoed bill, created new offices on the condition that certain designated persons should be chosen to fill them. The present Executive has approved two such bills and allowed a third to become a law without his approval. The latter, passed in January, 1883, authorized the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, to place on the retired list Herman Biggs (who resigned in 1865), with the rank of "captain of staff," an office not known to the law. One of the bills that received approval was to retire Captain Joseph Conrad, of the 11th Infantry, with the rank of colonel, and the other authorized the nomination and appointment in the usual manner of William H. Gill as military storekeeper in the Quartermaster's Department, with the same rank and grade he held at the time of his resignation in 1870.

In addition to the thirty officers above referred to there are one brigadier general, one lieutenant colonel, two majors, five captains and one lieutenant who have been restored to the Army by Executive authority after

the sentences of Courts-martial dismissing them from the service had been duly approved and carried into effect. There are also one captain and three lieutenants who were dismissed and subsequently appointed to other positions.

It is to be hoped that the Cavalry Board will save as much correspondingly in their recommendations on horse-shoeing, by cutting down the present heavy, cumbersome shoe, as in their reduction of the horse medicine table, which has been such an expense to the Government. The present reduced table will doubtless be more than is needed, and its adoption results in a saving of over \$30,000 a year.

The present system of shoeing is being strongly attacked throughout the country, and in various articles we have published from time to time. The demand now is to let nature alone, protecting her only from unusual wear by a light shoe. This cutting off horn to the sole, bars and frog is a monstrous abuse, made worse by putting on a smaller shoe than natural foot, and rasping the hoof to conform thereto. The same principles applied to the human being would make cripples of us all. It is time to cry halt and show more humanity to the dumb but noble horse.

SECRETARY Chandler and family left Washington Monday morning for a few days' visit with Mrs. Kinaley, Mrs. Chandler's sister, at West Point. From there they will visit their home at New Hampshire, and the Secretary is not expected to return to Washington for several weeks. The day that he left Washington the order was issued detaching Commander Robley D. Evans from duty as Inspector of the Fifth Light-house District.

A good deal of comment was excited by it among naval officers, as a similar order was issued on the 4th of last April relieving him. His friends claimed then that it was caused by his refusal to be governed by political considerations in reference to the discharge of an employee, and strong pressure was brought to bear upon the Secretary of the Navy to secure the revocation of the order, which did not get beyond the Treasury Department, where it was suppressed. No reasons are assigned for the new order detaching him, but they are supposed to be the same as before.

A THOROUGH search for the cause of the explosion and fire at the South Boston Iron Works during the casting of the great cannon has resulted, says the *Boston Advertiser*, in the formation of the following very probable theory: A core or thimble had been constructed, around which the molten metal was poured, thus forming the tube of the gun. Through this core a stream of water was kept running during the casting process. It is thought that a slight leak occurred in this core, allowing the water to come in contact with the liquid metal, thus causing a sudden generation of steam and the disastrous result. The loss occasioned by the failure of the casting has been variously placed at from \$10,000 to \$20,000, but even the first figure is believed to be excessive, as the iron in the pit can be readily remelted and used a second time.

THE appropriation of a thousand dollars in the legislative bill for the rent of quarters for use of Hydrographic office enables the Secretary of the Navy to satisfy, to a small extent, the large demand for additional office room made by the various boards and bureaus. The McKean building, opposite the State Department on 17th street, next door to General Grant's old headquarters, has been engaged for the Hydrographic use. The three rooms now occupied by that bureau on the third floor of the Navy Department will be turned over to the Advisory Board. The present room of the Advisory Board will go to Paymaster General Smith for his personal use. The room vacated by Paymaster General Smith will be turned over to the Ordnance Bureau. The two rooms in the State Department now occupied by a portion of the Hydrographic Office will be used by the several examining boards which have recently been compelled to hold their sessions at the Washington Navy Yard.

At the request of Mr. John Roach, Commodore J. G. Walker, Chief Constructor Theodore Wilson, and Engineer-in-Chief Charles H. Loring will leave Washington on Saturday morning, July 19, to inspect the yacht *Yosemite*, recently launched from Mr. Roach's yard. She is a vessel of seven or eight hundred tons burden, with a storage capacity for coal sufficient to cross the Atlantic. Mr. Roach claims that she will be able to make 15 knots, and believes she can be converted into a very efficient gunboat. If the chiefs of bureaux are convinced on the latter point, the Secretary

of the Navy will probably recommend to Congress the purchase of the vessel.

THE daily papers are wondering if any action will be taken by the Secretary of War, or the accounting officers of the Treasury, in the cases of Army officers who have been appointed or restored to the service under acts of Congress that are as much "in manifest violation of the Constitution" as the Fitz John Porter bill. We can answer them that there will not be, at least there is no such present intention. The veto of the Porter bill, on the grounds already mentioned, will have the effect of staying off such of these bills as are now before Congress, restoring in a good many cases officers who have no legal right to get back into the service; and postponing some worthy promotions asked for, such as those of Gen. Hunt, Getty and several others.

An examination of the Army Register shows the following officers to have been nominated to the Senate, and appointed by the President, under laws which, similar to the Porter bill, created new offices and designated certain persons to fill them:

Capt. Thomas B. Hunt, Assist. Quartermaster.
Capt. William H. Gill, Assist. Quartermaster.
Capt. J. Scott Payne, 5th Cavalry.
Capt. John A. Darling, 1st Artillery.
First Lieutenant Lowell A. Chamberlain, 1st Artillery.
Capt. Stephen P. Jocelyn, 31st Infantry.
First Lieutenant Redmond Tully, 25th Infantry.
Capt. George T. Oimsted, Jr., Captain in the Army.
Brig. General Thomas W. Sweeney, retired.
Brig. General Wm. H. Emory, retired.
Brig. General Wm. A. Hammond, retired.
Col. Granville O. Halter, retired.
Col. Joseph Conrad, retired.
Lieut.-Colonel William Myers, retired.
Lieut.-Colonel Francis O. Wyse, retired.
Major Joseph B. Collins, retired.
Major Philip W. Stanhope, retired.
Capt. Herman Biggs, retired.
Capt. George A. Ames, retired.
First Lieut. A. M. Von Luetwitz, retired.
First Lieut. Edward B. Clarke, retired.
First Lieut. Michael O'Brien, retired.
Chaplain Charles M. Burke, retired.

SUBROG-GENERAL FRANCOIS M. GUNNELL will visit the several naval stations on the Atlantic Coast and inspect the naval hospitals and sick quarters there located, for the purpose of ascertaining their condition of efficiency and adopting measures for their preservation and improvement. He will also obtain information as to a convenient place for a quarantine station at some point to the Eastward, and suggest a plan for the adoption of some place of refuge for any infected vessels of the Navy.

OWING to the rush with Congressional matters the Government printer could not get the semi-annual Navy Register out as early as was anticipated, and it has now been determined to delay its issue until August 1, when all changes made up to that date will be recorded. Admiral Cooper's name will therefore appear on the retired list in the new Register, and Commodore Luce will be put down as commanding the North Atlantic Squadron.

THE additional Army officers authorized to be detailed for duty at different colleges will be selected and ordered as applications are received from the authorities of colleges entitled to them. Only eight remain to be so detailed, as the orders relieving Lieutenants Tuthery and Jones from duty at colleges in Vermont and Iowa have been revoked.

WE were shown, in Paymaster General Rochester's office this week, advance sheets of an Army Paymasters manual, which will be ready for distribution to Army paymasters and company commanders in the course of a month. The last manual was revised to include June 30, 1871. Much of the matter therein contained is obsolete and its distribution for the past year or more has been stopped altogether.

THE Secretary of War has decided that in carrying out the recent act, providing that officers of the Medical Department shall take rank in accordance with date of commission, credit shall be given for volunteer service. The Adjutant General's office has accordingly made up a list of changes required. If approved by the Secretary of War upon his return the Army Register will be changed accordingly.

THE question of jurisdiction as between the State of Maine and the United States, in the case of Ordnance Ser. t. Dennis Kelly, U. S. A., who shot and killed young Smith, of Charlestown, Mass., at Fort Mifflin, in June, 1883, was decided by the Supreme Court of Maine, on Thursday, in favor of the United States. The surrender of the Sergeant was directed accordingly.

THE rings for the new 8 inch guns, which were ordered abroad, are on their way to this country.

DEPUTY quartermaster generals Chandler and Sawtelle, and Capt. John F. Rodgers, have taken the subject of the appointment of post quartermasters, provided for in the recent Army Act, in hand and will prepare regulations for the examination of the candidates. They are also giving attention to a new style of uniform for non-commissioned officers of this rank.

THE reaction which usually follows the adjournment of Congress and the close of a fiscal year has set in, and business this week in the various departments of the Government has been somewhat dull.

THE examination of non-commissioned officers for promotion to be 2d lieutenants in the Army is still in progress at Fort Monroe. At last accounts one of the candidates had failed to reach there, and no report of the examination has yet been received at the War Department.

THE new despatch-boat *Dolphin* will be ready for sea some time in August, and Commander Dewey will be given command of her. He is the officer who was so dangerously ill abroad some months ago that his life was despaired of.

THE value of Horsford Acid phosphates in cases of over fatigue, nervous prostration, or debility resulting from almost any cause except positive disease, is well recognized. They have a pleasant acid flavor and form an agreeable beverage diluted with water, or carbonic water, and are found very generally now at soda fountains, where they are used as a tonic in connection with the soda water. We speak from a personal knowledge of the value of the acid phosphates, which are, indeed, too well known to need any recommendation.

ADJ. GEN. DRUM returned to Washington from his fishing trip in Canada on Wednesday evening last. He leaves again on Wednesday next for an extended trip through England, Scotland and Ireland, accompanied by a personal friend, Mr. Prince, of New York. Asst. Adjutant Generals McKeever and Buggles will, in turn, have charge of the Adjutant General's Department during his absence.

IT is denied at the White House that the President has decided to appoint Rev. Samuel Kramer to a Chaplaincy on the retired list of the Army. It has been stated that the Attorney General had decided that as Mr. Kramer has been continuously in the service, although without pay, that the bill from which the President withheld his signature does not create a new office, and that the President would be authorized to appoint him. The Attorney General may have decided that the bill did not create a new office, but as the President did not sign the bill, it did not become a law.

CAPTAIN W. P. GRAVES, 2d U. S. Artillery, came in to Washington on Wednesday from the camp at White Sulphur Springs, on a week's visit.

DR. RAFAEL ZALDIVAR, President of the Republic of Salvador, is expected to arrive in New York, from Liverpool, on Saturday of this week, on the *Oregea*. He will be saluted as the steamer passes Governor's Island.

REAR ADMIRAL W. E. LE ROY, U. S. N., registered at the Hoffman House, New York, on Thursday.

A CORRESPONDENT, writing from Camp Virginia, Fauquier White Sulphur Springs, Va., says: "This is a fine place for a camp, and the 2d U. S. Artillery are enjoying it. The people are very polite and friendly, and the place is healthy."

HOSPITAL STeward JOHN H. GRANT, stationed at Omaha, Neb., has lately compiled and issued a Register of Hospital Stewards brought up to July 1, 1884.

DISCOVERY OF THE GREELY PARTY.

THE amplification to which the daily papers have subjected the details of the rescue of a portion of the Greely party adds but little to the simple, and more reliable, story of their experience which is contained in the despatches of Commander Schley and Lieutenant Greely, which follow here. All honor to the officers of the Navy, and the officials at Washington, to whose prompt and energetic action, cheerful and wise co-operation, we are indebted for the successful inauguration and conduct of this relief expedition. Captain Schley and his officers and men have justified, and more than justified, the confidence reposed in them, and to which we gave expression here at the time of their departure for the frozen seas. No men could have done better, and how sore was the need of the most energetic action is told in the story of the rescue of the surviving members of the expedition, when but a few remaining hours of hope was left to them. Let us forget in the general rejoicing, as best we can, what might have been had a like skill and judgment prevailed from the beginning, and thank God that this much is saved to us by the skill and courage of American naval officers.

THE newspaper despatches from St. Johns, report that the rescue, on the 23d of June, took place under circumstances of great difficulty. The *Thetis* and *Bear* lay off from the shore, about 800 yards. There was a terrific gale blowing from the southwest, a heavy sea was running, and a formidable ice nip was apparently inevitable. Lieut. Greely and the other six survivors had to be transferred from their camp to the steam launch and whaleboat in their sleeping bags, and while steaming from the land to the ships the destruction of the whole party at one time seemed certain. The sea swept furiously over them, and the fury of the wind threatened at every instant to capsize them.

The itinerary of the route, as gleaned from the letters to the dailies, is as follows:

Left New York, the *Bear* April 23, *Thetis* May 1, and *Alert* May 10.

May 13. First iceberg seen from the *Thetis*.

May 20. First land made off the Greenland coast.

May 22. *Thetis* entered Godhaven harbor, and found the *Bear* had left the day before.

May 24. Left Godhaven, pushing her way through the broken floe towards the open water that could be seen outside. At 6 P. M. no sign of land being seen, the collier *Loch Garry* was sent back to Godhaven, the risk being too great for an iron vessel, and the *Thetis* entered the ice, which a few hours of wind had broken up enough to allow passage.

May 26. All progress was stopped and the ship made fast to a berg, which floated off and swung the vessel around to her lines, with the loss of head bows and figure-head. Preparations were completed for abandoning the ship.

May 27th. Stood over for Han Island and used torpedoes for breaking through the ice. The *Loch Garry* came up from Godhaven and reported the steam whalers *Arctic* and *Wolf* as following her open water, with occasional floes.

May 29th. Reached Upernavik and found the *Bear* and the steam whalers *Triune*, *Polynia*, and *Nova Zembla* already in, while the *Arctic* and *Wolf* came in later in the day. Left Upernavik at 5 P. M., and proceeded as far as Hingston.

June 1. The fleet steamed in close column, taking advantage of a few miles of narrow ice canal that had opened before them, and tied up to a floe at noon.

June 3. Followed a lead that opened out, making ten miles by 3 P. M. Steamed back to Tessnisch and remained there an hour, when the movements of the whalers outside indicating a break, started again, and after some hours of slow progress brought the *Thetis*, at 10.30, up in an ice nip, and the *Bear* broke a manilla hauser and a steel hauser in trying to jump her loose. The explosion of five gun-cotton and eleven gunpowder torpedoes had but little effect on the ice. The result of the explosion was as follows: Gun cotton—Circular holes four feet in diameter, with no shattering effect worth mentioning. Gunpowder—Four holes and numerous small cracks; two failed to explode. Early next morning were able to pull out, and, with three of the whalers in company with her, the *Thetis* added a good score to her run. From this date till June 18th her runs were less in miles than she was hours in making them. Cape York was sighted, and the open water to the westward told the whalers that the north water was reached. With a good speed from the captain of the *Aurora* the whaling fleet and relief squadron parted company, they to stand over to their fishing grounds, the *Thetis* and *Bear* to push northward.

June 21. *Thetis* and *Bear* arrived at Littleton Island, and at 6.50 P. M., parties were sent to scour the adjacent hills for records.

In about an hour a cheer was heard. Soon after Seaman Yewell came running toward the ship shouting, "We have found the Greely party!" Coming on board he brought records, dated Oct. 23, which had been found by Lieut. Taunt on the top of Brevoort Island, which located the Greely party.

June 12. Sighted the camp of the Greely party and rescued survivors.

The scene at the camp beggars description. Fredericks, Long, and Brainard were the strongest of the party, and they were only able with great difficulty to walk down to the boat. It is a remarkable coincidence that Mr. J. W. Norman, the ice pilot of the *Thetis*, who was mate of the *Proteus* in 1881, and the last person to say goodbye to Greely at Lady Franklin Bay, was also the first to greet him. Upon landing, hearing there were but seven left, and knowing that Greely was one of them, he ran up the hill to within hailing distance and called out, "You are all right, Greely; there are two ships here for you."

Greely, recognizing the voice, replied: "Is that you, Norman? Cut the tent." The tent had blown down on them and they were too weak to set it up again.

REPORT OF COMMANDER SCHLEY.

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 17—9 A. M.

The Hon. Wm. E. Chandler, Secretary of the Navy, Washington:

The *Thetis*, *Bear*, and *Lock Garry* arrived here today from West Greenland. All are well. We separated from the *Alert* 150 miles north during a gale.

At 9 P. M. on June 23, five miles off Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, the *Thetis* and *Bear* rescued the following alive:

Lieutenant A. W. Greely.
Sergeant Brainard.
Sergeant Fredericks.
Sergeant Long.
Hospital Steward Beldeback.
Private Connell.
Sergeant Ellison.

They are the only survivors of the Lady Franklin Bay expedition. Sergeant Ellison had lost both hands and feet by frost bite, and died July 6, at Godhaven, three days after amputation, which had become imperative.

Seventeen of the twenty five persons composing this expedition perished by starvation at the point where found. One was drowned while sealing to procure food. Twelve bodies of the dead were rescued and are now on board the *Thetis* and *Bear*. One Eskimo Turnevik was buried at Disco, in accordance with the desire of the Inspector of Western Greenland. Five bodies, buried in the ice at a fort near the camp, were swept away to sea by winds and currents before my arrival, and could not be recovered. The names of the dead recovered, with date of death, are as follows:

Sergeant Cross, January 1st, 1884.
Wederick, Eskimo, April 5th.
Sergeant Linn, April 6th.
Lieutenant Lockwood, April 9th.
Sergeant Jewell, April 13th.
Private Ellis, May 19th.
Sergeant Ralston, May 23d.
Private Whistler, May 24th.
Sergeant Israel, May 27th.
Lieutenant Kinslingbury, June 1st.
Private Henry, June 6th.
Private Schneider, June 18th.

The names of the dead, buried in the ice at the fort, with the date of death, whose bodies were not recovered, are as follows:

Sergeant Rice, April 9th, 1884.
Corporal Salor, June 8d.
Private Bender, June 16th.
Acting Assistant Surgeon Pavy, June 16th.
Sergeant Gardiner, June 12th.

Drowned while breaking the newly formed ice while sealing:

Jens Edwards, Eskimo, April 24.

I would urgently suggest that the bodies now on board be placed in metallic cases here for safer and better transportation in a sea way. This appears to me imperative.

THE STORY OF THE PARTY.

Greely abandoned Fort Conger on August 9, 1883, and reached Baird Inlet on Sept. 29 following, with the entire party well.

He abandoned all his boats and was adrift for thirty days on an ice floe in Smith's Sound. His permanent camp was established on October 21, 1883, at the point where he was found. During nine months his party had to live upon a scant allowance of food brought from Fort Conger, that cached at Payer Harbor and Cape Isabella by Sir George Nares in 1875, but found much damaged by lapse of time; that cached by Beebe at Cape Sabine in 1882, and a small amount saved from the wreck of the *Proteus* in 1883, and landed by Lieuts. Garlington and Colwell on the beach where Greely's party was found camped. When these provisions were consumed the party was forced to live upon boiled seal skin strips from their seal skin clothing, lichens, and shrimps, preserved in good weather when they were strong enough to make exertion. As 1,300 shrimps were required to fill a gallon measure, the labor was too exhausting to depend upon them to sustain life entirely.

The channel between Cape Sabine and Littleton Island did not close on account of violent gales all winter, so that 240 rations at the latter point could not be reached.

All Greely's records and all instruments brought by him from Fort Conger are recovered and are on board.

From Hare Island to Smith's Sound, I had a constant and furious struggle with ice in impassable floes. Solid barriers of ice were overcome by watchfulness and patience. No opportunity to advance a mile escaped me, and for several hundred miles the ships were forced to ram their way from lead to lead through ice varying in thickness from three to six feet, and when rafted much greater. The *Thetis* and *Bear* reached Cape York June 18, after a passage of twenty-one days in Melville Bay with the two advance ships of the Dundee whaling fleet, and continued to Cape Sabine. Returning, seven days later, fell in with seven others of this fleet off Wostenholme Island, and announced Greely's rescue to them that they might not be delayed from their fishing grounds nor be tempted into the dangers of Smith's Sound, in view of the reward of \$25,000 offered by Congress.

Returning across Melville Bay we fell in with the *Alert* and *Lock Garry* off Devil's Thumb, struggling through heavy ice. Commander Coffin did admirably to get along so far with the transport so early in the season before an opening had occurred. Lieutenant Emory with the *Bear* has supported me throughout with great skillfulness and unflinching readiness in accomplishing the great duty of relieving Greely.

I would ask instruction about the *Lock Garry*, as the charter party held by her master differs in several respects from mine.

The Greely party are very much improved since the

rescue, but were critical in the extreme when found, and for several days after. Forty-eight hours' delay in reaching them would have been fatal to all now living. The season north is late, and the closest for years.

Smith's Sound was not open when I left Cape Sabine. The winter about Melville Bay was the most severe for twenty years.

This great result is entirely due to the unwearied energy of yourself and the Secretary of War in fitting out this expedition for the work it has had the honor to accomplish.

W. B. SOBLET, Commander.

DESPATCH FROM LIEUT. GREELY.

Gen. Hazen on Thursday afternoon received the following telegram from Lieut. Greely:

ST. JOHN, N. F., July 17.

Chief Signal Officer, Washington:

Brainard, Bierderback, Connell, Fredericks, Long and myself, sole survivors, arrived to-day, having been rescued at the point of death from starvation by the relief ships *Thetis* and *Bear*, on June 22, at Camp Clay, northwest of Cape Sabine. All now in good health, but weak. Sergeant Ellison, rescued, died on July 8. Cross died last January; Christiania, Linn, Rice, Lockwood, Jewell, Edwards, in April; Ellis, Ralston, Whistler, Israel, in May; Kinslingbury, Saler, Henry, Bender, Pavy, Gardiner and Schneider, in June. We abandoned Fort Conger on Aug. 9, and were frozen in the pack off Victoria Head on Aug. 29. We abandoned the steam launches on Sept. 11, eleven miles northeast of Cocked Hat Island. When on the point of landing we were three times driven southwest by storms into Kane's Sea. We finally arrived, on Sept. 29, in Baird's Inlet. Learning by scouting parties of the *Proteus* disaster, and that no provisions had been left for us from Cape Isabella to Sabine, we moved and established winter quarters at Camp Clay, half way between Sabine and Cocked Hat. An inventory showed that, by a daily ration of four and one-third ounces of meat, seven of bread and dog biscuits, and four ounces of miscellaneous, the party would have ten days' full rations left for crossing Smith Sound to Littleton Island on March 1. Unfortunately, Smith's Sound remained open the entire winter, rendering the crossing improbable. Game failed, despite daily hunting from early February. Before the sun returned only 500 pounds of meat had been obtained. This year minute shrimps, seaweed, sassafras, rock lichens, and seal skin, were resorted to for food, with results as shown by the number of survivors. The last regular food was issued on May 17. Only 150 pounds of meat left by Garlington compelled me to send, in November, four men to obtain 144 pounds of English meat at Isabella. During the trip Ellison froze solid both hands and feet and lost them, surviving, however, through our terrible winter and spring, until July 8. The survivors owe their lives to the indomitable energy of Capt. Schley and Lieut. Emory, who, preceded by three and accompanied by five whalers forced their vessels from Upernavik through Melville Bay into the north water at Cape York with the foremost whaler. They gained a yard whenever possible, and always held it. Smith's Sound was crossed and the party rescued during one of the most violent gales I have ever known. The boats were handled only at the imminent risk of swamping. Four of us were then unable to walk, and could not have survived exceeding twenty-four hours. Every care and attention were given us. We saved and bring back copies of meteorological, tidal, astronomical, magnetic, pendulum, and other observations; also pendulum, Yale and standard thermometers, forty-eight photographic negatives, collection of blanks and photographic proofs, Esquimaux relics, and other things necessarily abandoned. The *Thetis* remains here five days probably.

For the first time in three centuries England yields the honor of the furthest north. Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard, on May 13, reached Lockwood Island, latitude 83 deg. 24 min., longitude 44 deg. 5 min. They saw from 2,000 feet elevation no land north or northwest, but to northeast Greenland, Cape Robert Lincoln, latitude 83 deg. 35 min., longitude 38 deg. Lt. Lockwood was turned back in 1883 by open water on the North Greenland shore, the party barely escaping a drift into the Polar Ocean. Dr. Pavy, in 1882, following the Markham route, was adrift one day in Polar Ocean north of Cape Joseph Henry, and escaped to land, abandoning nearly everything. In 1882 I made a spring and later summer trip into the interior of Grinnell Land, discovering Lake Hazen, some sixty by ten miles in extent, which, fed by the ice cap, north of Grinnell Land, drains Ruggles River and Weyprecht Fiord into Conybeare Bay and Archer Fiord. From the summit of Mount Arthur, 5,000 feet, the contour of the land west of the Conger Mountains convinced me that Grinnell Land tends directly south from Lieut. Aldrich's furthest in 1876.

In 1883 Lieut. Lockwood and Sergeant Brainard succeeded in crossing Grinnell Land, and ninety miles from Beaufort Bay, the head of Archer's Fiord, struck the head of a fiord from the western sea, temporarily named by Lockwood Greely Fiord. From the centre of the fiord, in latitude 80 deg. 30 min., longitude 78 30 min., Lieut. Lockwood saw the northern shore termination some twenty miles west, the southern shore extending some fifty miles with Cape Lockwood, some seventy miles distant, apparently a separate land from Grinnell Land. Have named the new land Arthur Land. Lieut. Lockwood followed, going and returning on the ice cap, averaging about 150 feet perpendicular face. It follows that the Grinnell Land interior is ice-capped, with a belt of country some sixty miles wide between the northern and southern ice caps.

In March, 1884, Sergeant Long, while hunting, looked from the northwest side of Mount Cary to Hayes Sound, seeing on the northern coast three capes westward of the furthest seen by Nares in 1876. The sound extends some twenty miles further west than shown by the English chart, but is possibly shut in by land, which showed up across the western end.

The two years' station duties, observations, all explorations, and the retreat to Cape Sabine were accomplished without loss of life, disease, serious accident, or even severe frost bites. No scurvy was experienced at Conger, and but one death from it occurred last winter.

GREELY, Commanding.

CONGRATULATIONS AND THANKS.

The following despatch has just been forwarded by Secretary Chandler from West Point:

Commander W. B. Schley, St. John, N. F.:

Receive my congratulations and thanks for yourself and your whole command for your prudence, perseverance, and courage in reaching our dead and dying countrymen. The hearts of the American people go out with great affection to Lieut. Greely and the few survivors of his deadly peril. Care for them unrelentingly, and bid them be cheerful and hopeful on account of what life yet has in store for them. Preserve tenderly the remains of the heroic dead; prepare them according to your judgment, and bring them home. W. E. CHANDLER, Secretary of the Navy.

Rear Admiral Nichols Thursday telegraphed to Commander Schley at St. John as follows:

Use your discretion about care and transportation of bodies. Report by wire when ready to sail for New York. Department sends most hearty congratulations to yourself, officers, and men.

Gen. Hazen telegraphed to Lieut. Greely as follows: Our hearts are overflowing with gladness and thanks to God for your safety, and in sadness for those who, without fault of yours, are dead. Your family are well, and in San Diego. Your despatches are most satisfactory, and show your expedition to have been in the highest degree successful in every particular. This fact is not affected by the disaster.

Gen. Hazen sent a communication Thursday to Gen. Sheridan suggesting that Lieut. Greely and the other survivors be directed to remain at St. John or some northerly point in the United States until cold weather, as their coming to a low latitude in the summer months after their three years' exposure in the Arctic regions might, he feared, result disastrously. He is of the opinion that the suggestion will be received favorably. In the event that Lieut. Greely remains at St. John, Mrs. Greely will join him there.

The survivors will be brought to Portland, Me.

GREELY'S ORIGINAL PARTY.

The Greely Expedition was composed of the following persons:

Adolphus W. Greely, 1st Lieut., 5th Cavalry, acting signal officer and assistant; married; wife's present residence, San Diego, Cal.

Frederick F. Kinslingbury, 2d Lieut., 11th Infantry, acting signal officer; widower; two children.

James L. Lockwood, 1st Lieut., 23d Infantry, acting signal officer, Washington, D. C.; unmarried; is a son of General Lockwood.

Dr. Octave Pavy, medical officer; married; wife's address Maryville, Nodaway County, Mo.

Edward Israel, sergeant, Signal Corps, Kalamazoo, Mich.; unmarried; born at Kalamazoo, Mich., and went to Washington in 1880, especially to volunteer for the Arctic Expedition. He was then about twenty years old, and was a bright and intelligent young man, with all the evidence of an unbounded pluck.

Winfield S. Jewell, sergeant, Signal Corps; unmarried; born at Lisbon, N. H. He served as Signal officer in New York, and for some time was stationed at the summit of Mount Washington. He was a bright fellow, and held a high reputation in the service.

George W. Rice, sergeant, Signal Corps, Washington, D. C.; unmarried; born at Sidner, Nova Scotia. His brother is a leading photographer in New York.

David C. Ralston, sergeant, Signal Corps; unmarried; born at Bloomfield, Ohio, and was at one time in charge of the Boston Signal Office.

Hampden S. Gardiner, sergeant, Signal Corps, Philadelphia, Pa.; unmarried; born at Philadelphia, Pa.

William H. Cross, sergeant, general service, Washington, D. C.; married; born at Washington, D. C.

David L. Brainard, sergeant, Company I, 2d Cavalry, enlisted at New York City; born in Oswego County, N. Y.

David Linn, sergeant, Company C, 2d Cavalry, enlisted at Philadelphia, Pa.; born at Philadelphia, Pa.

Nicholas Salor, corporal, Company H, 2d Cavalry, enlisted at Cincinnati, O.; unmarried; born at Luxembourg, Germany.

Joseph Ellison, corporal, Company E, 10th Infantry, enlisted at Fort Wayne, Mich.; born in Germany.

Charles B. Henry, private, Company E, 5th Cavalry, enlisted at Cincinnati, O.; born in Hanover, Germany.

Maurice Connell, private, Company B, 3rd Cavalry, enlisted at camp on Goose Creek, W. Va.; born in Kerry, Ireland.

Jacob Bender, private, Company F, 9th Infantry; enlisted at Omaha Barracks, Neb.; born in Friedberg, Germany.

Wm. Whistler, private, Company F, 9th Infantry; enlisted at Omaha Barracks, Neb.; born in Carroll Co., Ind.; father's address is Monon, Ind.

Henry Bierderback, private, Company G, Seventeenth Infantry; enlisted at Cincinnati, O.; born in Waldeck, Germany.

Julius Fredericks, Company L, Second Cavalry; enlisted in Cleveland, O.; unmarried; born at Dayton, O.; and Jane Edward and Wederick, Eskimos.

William A. Ellis, private, Company C, Second Cavalry; enlisted at New York City; born in Seneca Falls, N. Y.

E. R. Schneider, private, Company A, First Artillery; enlisted at Fort Columbus, New York harbor; born in Chemnitz, Germany.

Francis Long, Company F, Ninth Infantry; enlisted at Omaha Barracks, Neb.; born in Wartemburg, Germany.

THE CRUISE OF THE U. S. S. "BROOKLYN."

We condense the following from the *Brooklyn Eagle* No. 5, dated at Jamestown, St. Helena Island, May 5, and No. 6, dated at Montevideo, June 6, 1883—Lieut. W. H. Beecher, editor, C. M. Cartwright, publisher:

At 10 A. M. Saturday, April 12, we left our snug berth in the outer basin of the Alfred Dock, where the ship had comfortably weathered the furious Southeasters during our stay at Cape Town. We then anchored in Table Bay near the breakwater and returned the salutes which had been fired when we were in the basin. These official international acts of courtesy having been performed, we again got underway and most regretfully took our departure from Cape Town, where all of us left one or more kind friends among its inhabitants. We experienced good weather and fair winds throughout, so that the next day we unoccupied the propeller and kept under sail alone.

There are no special incidents to record during the passage. The usual drills and exercises occupied the daily routine until we sighted St. Helena Island at 10 A. M. on Wednesday, April 23.

As we approached the island it seemed to grow more and more repulsive. The steep precipices, barren rocks, and deep ravines, all bristling with fortifications, did not invite approach, although this was the haven we had sailed for. At 9:30 we rounded Barn Point and soon made out the vessels at anchor in the harbor. Bank's battery, like an eyrie in the cliffs, was next passed then the ramparts and works of Rupert's Valley, and finally, at 10:15, we quietly anchored in James Bay.

Immediately after anchoring we saluted the English flag with twenty-one guns, which salute was promptly returned by the fort on the crest of Ladder Hill. At 1:45 P. M. Admiral Phelps, Captain Weaver, and the personal staff left the ship and made an official visit to the Governor. A guard of honor from the garrison received them upon landing and the fort fired a salute of 13 guns, which we returned gun for gun. At 3:15 His Excellency, the Governor, Colonel Grant Blunt, Royal Engineers, returned the Admiral's visit, and upon his departure we fired a salute of 17 guns, all the other usual naval honors being complied with. The shipping in the harbor at the time of our arrival consisted of half a dozen whalers, five of which flew the stars and stripes and gracefully dipped to us as we came in.

The garrison band used to give bi-weekly concerts in this garden, but since the great reduction in the strength of the garrison the band has been withdrawn. The *Brooklyn's* band have given the people two concerts during our stay in port, and added a great deal to the pleasure the people have derived from our visit.

Ever since our arrival the people of St. Helena have extended the most cordial hospitality. The St. Helena Club immediately sent out invitations extending its privileges to the Admiral, Captain and officers, while His Excellency Col. Blunt, and the officers of the garrison, hoped we would consider ourselves honorary members of the garrison mess during our stay in port. Wednesday, May 1, Mrs. Solomon and Miss Moss, the leaders of St. Helena society, gave a very elegant entertainment to Admiral Phelps, Capt. Weaver and the officers of the *Brooklyn* at the Mess House in Jamestown. Great preparations were made for this entertainment. The house was tastefully decorated with flags, evergreens and flowers; and every detail for the comfort of the guests was amply provided for. The *Brooklyn's* band occupied the balcony leading from the ball room, and their largest audience, it is unnecessary to state, was congregated in the street in front. We were most agreeably surprised this evening at each detail of this ball. We would not have believed it were possible to get up such a complete affair on the island. It also appeared that the young ladies know the American glide walk, and dancing men were delighted. There were about 100 persons in all, including the officers of the *Brooklyn* and the garrison, whose brilliant uniforms contrasted admirably with the elegant toilets of the ladies. The refreshments were of the most substantial character, and the greatest consideration was manifested in every detail.

The Governor also invited Admiral Phelps, Captain Weaver and the staff to luncheon at Plantation. The officers of the garrison vied with the citizens in giving expression to their friendly consideration for Americans, and arranged an elegant dinner party at the officers' quarters on Ladder Hill for the *Brooklyn*. This took place on Friday, and was followed by customary toasts to the Queen and President.

These acts of courtesy were duly reciprocated by the *Brooklyn*, and Admiral Phelps, Captain Weaver and the officers, gave a reception on board from 2 to 5 P. M. on Saturday, May 3. The ship being in the usual trim condition did not need much decoration, but a few flags were tastefully arrayed; while English and American flags were prominently combined as expressive of our cordial friendship. Col. Blunt, who has been acting Governor since the death of Governor Janisch some months ago, came simply as an officer of the Royal Engineers, and at his request the parade and ceremony of official reception was dispensed with. All the prominent people of St. Helena were invited. The band played nicely and it was a very pleasant affair. A light collation was spread in the wardroom, and the guests left about sunset, evidently highly gratified by their visit.

Our Chaplain was requested to hold services in the different churches, and the St. Helena *Guardian* spoke very highly of his sermons. Father P. Hayes, officiating chaplain of the Roman Catholic troops, held divine service on board the *Brooklyn* yesterday, and gave us a very impressive sermon upon "Prayer," which was especially edifying. High mass was celebrated after the sermon, and the Catholics in the ship's company were very thankful for this privilege. There is no Roman Catholic church at present in St. Helena, and Father Hayes is now struggling to get one built. A subscription was started to assist in this charitable object, and the sum of about \$125 was generously given by this ship's company.

St. Helena has been declining of late years. The inhabitants have not lacked enterprise, but causes for which they are not responsible have operated against them. Measures are on foot for the cultivation of trees, and immediate relief is expected by the recent repeal of all tonnage dues. No charge will be made in the future, and St. Helena is a free port of call.

We got underway at St. Helena at daylight Tuesday, May 8, and all that day were engaged in the turning evolutions for compass observations. We, however, after finishing the evolution in the afternoon shaped our course for the mouth of the River Plate.

There was nothing unusual to mark the events of the passage. Whales were frequently in sight; but at those times whalers seemed far away, although there are plenty constantly cruising around in the neighborhood of St. Helena Island. On board ship daily routine drills occupied the attention of the officers and men, and the days passed pleasantly and comfortably with all. Towards the latter part sail provisions began to grow wearisome, and canned meats and vegetables seemed to lose all their virtues. The wind having failed us in a great measure we again started fires and steamed toward the river and sighted Point Ignacia at 10

A. M. Wednesday, June 4. A fresh breeze was prevailing in the river, the last of a moderate "pampero," which we did not encounter. Lobos Island was duly passed in the afternoon, and we anchored off Flores Island that night in order to have target practice next day.

A moderate "pampero" with rough sea prevailed during that night and the next forenoon, so that we did not have the target practice until the afternoon. Regulation small arm targets were, however, suspended from the ends of the foretopmast studding-sail booms, and all the divisions were exercised with the Hotchkiss magazine rifles. The targets were completely riddled after the firing, notwithstanding the prevalence of the fresh southwest wind. The marines used the converted Springfield rifle. At 11 we got underway and steamed in towards the Mount, which was faintly discerned shortly after we started. The drum beat to general quarters at 12:30, immediately before which a regulation target was dropped from the foreyard arm. The practice commenced at 1,100 yards' range, six shots being allowed for each of the broadside guns of the port battery and three from the 60-pounder breech loading rifle on the forecannon. After two rounds had been fired from the broadside battery, we exercised at concentrated firing, all the guns being trained on the target and fired simultaneously at the word of command. The VIII-inch rifle was not fired in this exercise, because the allowance of ammunition for target practice has been expended. After the target practice was finished the ship was heeled to six degrees to starboard, and the required compass observations were made, and it was late when we resumed our course up the river to the anchorage off the town.

The *Nipsie* was lying quietly at anchor when we arrived, but not having received a visit from the health officer we did not get our long-looked for mail until this morning. Letters and papers for this ship had been accumulating at Montevideo since last January. It is not necessary to repeat any of the details of the news we received; everything has passed along quietly, and as far as can be ascertained, none of the ship's company have received any bad news from home, another of the many causes we have for gratitude in connection with our highly successful cruise to Madagascar and return, in which we have faithfully accomplished the duty assigned to us, and have gained some valuable experience so necessary for proficiency in the Navy.

We anchored within a few feet of the very spot we left last September, and after having obtained pratique from the health officer we received official visits from the commanding officers of the Italian ram *Scylla*, the Spanish gunboat *Africa* and the Brazilian gunboat *Paranyhba*.

PROTECTING NEW YORK HARBOR.

The *New York Times* says: Shipping men of New York are sorely disappointed over the failure of Congress to pass Representative Cox's bill for the preservation of New York Harbor. Persons who were friendly to the bill now declare that it would have passed had it not been for an attempt to change it so as to suit the prejudice of the Navy against the Army. The original bill was framed by the Chamber of Commerce, and Secretary Wilson yesterday furnished copies of various letters which were written on this subject before the bill was beaten. On June 10 Commander H. C. Taylor, the Mayor's naval adviser, wrote a letter to Capt. Walker, of which the following is a part:

The Hon. S. S. Cox introduced a bill the other day to prevent deposits being made in New York Harbor, and added a provision that the President should appoint an officer of Army engineers to be the Superintendent of the Harbor. The Chamber of Commerce have framed this bill for Mr. Cox, and have listened apparently to no one but Army engineers. They now seem to regret it since I have shown them, with the Mayor backing me, that the great need of this port has always been some intelligent and educated seafaring knowledge in its direction and superintendence.

A few days afterwards Mayor Elson sent a letter to Congressman Cox, in which he advised that some person "skilled in navigation matters and of large seafaring experience" should be appointed to carry out the provisions of the proposed bill for the preservation of the New York Harbor. He said: "Engineering ability is much needed, and none can supply it better than the Corps of Engineers, but these gentlemen are not sailors, and it is imperatively needed that nautical knowledge should supplement the engineer's skill."

Congressman Cox wrote back that he thought that a change of front at that time would imperil the bill, but he tried to satisfy all parties, and the result was that the bill was beaten in the Senate on technical grounds.

It would certainly appear that Commander Taylor had good reason for his opinion, but it is equally evident that it was better to have New York Harbor in charge of an Army engineer than to leave it as it is.

THE NAVY RATION.

To the Editor of the *Army and Navy Journal*:

As letters on the Navy ration are in order, I request permission to say my say.

A vast amount of ciphering and engineering has been done towards bettering the condition of the enlisted men, and credit is due the officers who have taken so much interest therein; but I venture to say that if the following suggestions are adopted the "bill will be filled" quicker, cheaper and with very little trouble to all hands:

Furnish a less cumbersome galley, one not so expensive, and whereon cooking other than boiling can be done, substitute leaner pork.

Abolish salt beef; furnish corned beef; throw away the soup and bouilli; furnish desiccated salt cod fish, it is inodorous, palatable and cheap. Commute as many rations as possible; the messes will attend to the vegetable portion of the ration. Furnish mess furniture; at present if a mess is formed the bureau furnishes one sauce kettle, the men have to buy all other mess gear, pots, plates, cups, spoons, forks, etc.

Detail a reliable man to attend to the purchase of the articles daily required by the messes. At present the grocer comes aboard, takes the order and sends off what he pleases, when he chooses to do so, and charges as much as he likes. All this would be prevented if some man attended to this. Surely if four warranted officers require a steward to buy food for them, fifty times four men should have somebody to attend to the purchase of their food.

MINNESOTA.

THE STATE TROOPS.

THE NEW YORK STATE CAMP.

THE FIRST PROVINCIAL REGIMENT.—FIFTH DAY.

The regiment was inspected on Thursday afternoon, July 10, and as a ceremony of this kind was almost entirely a novelty to the command, the principal battalion drill of the day, which takes place after guard mounting, was devoted to give the battalion an idea of what was to be done in the afternoon. The review, standing and marching, as well as the wheel into companies, opening of ranks and preparation for inspection, was executed several times, and in some instances it was found quite difficult to make matters plain. Especially the guides, who, apparently, were theoretically familiar with their duties, found that there is quite a difference between theory and practice, and the instructors realized a hard forenoon's work before the Colonel came to the conclusion that an intelligent execution of the real work in the afternoon might be expected. The early morning drill was devoted to the usual battalion movements. By the indefatigable exertions of the superintendent of guard duty, and the Adjutant, a steady improvement in this branch was kept up, especially among the enlisted men, whose intelligence, and attention to their duties as sentries, and to the rendition of military courtesies was remarkable, and deserving of the highest credit. This regiment has been exceptionally favored in point of weather, and the heat never became oppressive during its tour to such a degree as to interfere with any of the duties laid down in the schedule, and this fact has been especially realized with gratitude by the officers of the Inspector-General's Department. Of the formation of the line and the bearing of the men during the walk around by the reviewing party we can only speak with commendation. The harmony in the work of the companies standing still as well as marching reflects equal credit upon the directing spirit of the camp (Colonel Porter, with his corps of instructors,) and upon the companies and their commanders. Still, while the alignments were generally good, and in some cases almost perfect, yet the file closers in many instances showed lack of attention and rear ranks were not kept properly closed up, and too many officers' salutes revealed lack of proficiency with the sword. This is the officers' weapon, just the same as the musket and bayonet are the arms of the men in ranks. The officer, therefore, should be able to handle his sword with ease and grace as well as in a manner to be able to defend himself if occasion should arise, and any lack in this respect is a serious defect. Through some mismanagement the band got itself into a place so as to prevent the two right companies from hearing the command to wheel into line, and this caused a momentary hitch, which was, however, promptly corrected.

As a whole the inspection was a credit to all concerned. The State service uniforms in nearly all cases were entirely new, the guns, for a volunteer organization, in fair condition and rather above the average. The care of their arms is a point in which the militia is most deficient, but the guns exhibited here would pass muster in any working organization. The plain black leather belt which was worn by several of the companies, although not in a high state of polish, looked serviceable, and decidedly better than the fauzy enamelled leather concerns, which were universally cracked and appeared as if they had just been taken from a second-hand toy shop. The old style leather bayonet scabbards, which were universally worn, were, as usual, old and badly bent out of shape. The appearance of the men indicated that they were desirous of improvement and doing their best, but the round-shouldered element prevailed to an unusually large extent, partially due to lack of setting up exercises and partially to the peculiarities of the classes from which the majority of these companies are recruited—the mechanic and farmer. Of course, defects of that sort could not be remedied here in the short space of a week, especially when the amount of other work to be done is taken into consideration. If they are to be corrected the company commanders are the ones to attend to it during the home instruction. We believe, however, that it is a difficult task to entirely overcome this fault in country and small town organizations. The perfectly straight, well set up soldier will always be found to predominate among those organizations which draw their elements from that class of society which performs no manual labor, but depends upon athletics for the conservation of a healthy physique. The regiment was distinguished by the almost entire absence of the dude collar.

The 8th Separate Company, by the superior set up of the men, excellently fitting uniforms, first-class accoutrements (subject to the above remark in regard to bad scabbards and enamelled belts), fair steadiness and fine manual is entitled to the first place in the regiment. Still, the 1st sergeant had not strictly attended to his duty, or he would have caused the five men who appeared with unbuttoned collars to dress properly before coming on inspection. The 34th Separate Company had men of good size, with a goodly proportion of them well set up, performed a fair manual, and had one collar unhooked. The 18th Company was inferior in size and set up to the other companies, but had arms in good condition, and its manual was not below the average. Co. D, 10th Battalion, was among the best companies, with a well set up, but rather undersized lot of men. Its uniforms were exceptionally neat, and muskets, with the exception of four, well cared for. It is a very good company. The round shouldered element predominated in the 1st Separate Company, and uniforms in many instances lacked fit, although they were clean. The captain should see that the muskets are properly oiled hereafter. This applies also to the 14th Company, which exhibited a fair manual and average steadiness, looked neat, but spoiled some of the effect by three unhooked collars. The men of the 33d Company were small and rather delicate looking, but of uniform size, and clad in neat and generally well fitting uniforms, but had five collars unhooked. Among the neat and soldierly State service uniforms the 7th Company with badly fitting, old-fashioned dress, with tawdry shoulder knots, looked certainly at a disadvantage, to which may be added half of the collars unhooked. This neutralized the effect of the superior steadiness, fine manual, and rather fine physique of the men who, however, were not of a very large size. The company had better take steps to get the State uniform as soon as possible. The men of the 36th Company were of medium size and well set up, the uniforms fitted well, and only two collars were left unhooked. The men were steady; but the guns should be oiled. Company K, 10th Battalion, looked all the better for its plain leather belts in spite of their lack of polish. The company gave evidence that the muskets had been well looked after, which was not, however, the case with the fit uniforms, where there was room for improvement. The set up of the men, who are small but well built, was above the average. The 9th Company did not parade in State uniform, but there was only very little difference, and that in the trimming. Some of the coats did not fit well, but the men were fairly steady, of good size and physique, and well set up. The 3d Separate Company, no doubt, exhibited the steadiest men, of good size, clean and neat, and well set up, and these, clad in well-fitting, handsome uni-

forms, with plain black belts, made a very favorable impression. The numerical status of the regiment was as follows:

	Present.					Absent.					Aggregate.
	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	Officers.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Musicians.	Privates.	
8th Sep. Co.	2	6	8		50	66					66
94th Sep. Co.	2	7			26	35					35
18th Sep. Co.	3	5	3		23	35	1	1			37
Co. D, 10th Bat.	1	6	7		24	40					40
1st Sep. Co.	3	6	8		131	148					148
14th Sep. Co.	2	4	7		23	36	2	2			40
33d Sep. Co.	3	6	8		144	161					161
7th Sep. Co.	2	5	6		23	36	1	1			40
36th Sep. Co.	4	6	7		23	37					37
Co. K, 10th Bat.	3	5	4		24	36	1	1			40
9th Sep. Co.	3	6	7		21	34					34
3d Sep. Co.	4	4	8		24	40	2	2			44

A nicely executed dress parade wound up Thursday's work.

SIXTH DAY.

A skirmish drill on Friday with blank cartridges was a novelty, and a great deal of crude work had to be corrected. But with an appreciative battalion and energetic instructors much was learned, and the work on the following day was a clear proof of this statement. The 2d battalion drill consisted principally of division movements, ployments and deployments, etc., and Col. Porter anted a number of the captains by his evident disregard of the right and left in front and of the original formation, so much so that some of them during a halt set to work to "correct" the position of their companies, but their efforts were of course nipped in the bud, and before the drill was dismissed they all found themselves again in their right places by such brief and concise movements that some of them hardly knew by this time how it was done. The way in which the battalion was maneuvered elicited the admiration of both the spectators and participants in the drill. The latter showed undoubted progress, and the effect of the systematic work which they had undergone during the past five days was apparent in all the movements. The dress parade, under command of Lt. Col. Fitch, with Lieut. Thurston, as adjutant, was handsome and much admired, its only weak point being the manual. To bring this down to complete uniformity was a difficulty never entirely overcome, and under the different degrees of proficiency with which the companies started in this could hardly be expected. At the close of the parade Col. Porter, who was a spectator, was agreeably surprised by the receipt of a handsome vase as a recognition of his successful and earnest work towards the perfection of the regiment. Capt. Henderson, of Co. "A," made the presentation speech, and Col. Porter replied in an appropriate manner. The officers and the battalion were present, drawn up in two wings at right angles.

LAST DAY.

The skirmish drill on Saturday developed into a hard contested sham battle. The affair was improvised, and no regular plan had been laid. The idea was to dislodge the enemy who was intrenched behind the wall which runs along the bluff on which the stable building stands, the attacking force being drawn up on the south side of the parade near the trees, and a small force being detached to attack the enemy on the right flank. The battle was contested by both sides with spirit, and ended of course with the capture of the enemy with flying colors. The entire battalion showed remarkable progress in skirmishing, and as a spectacle the whole presented every feature of a war picture, even the ambulance corps being brought into requisition. Only one slight accident happened. A man through his own carelessness had the top of his forage cap blown off, but escaped with a slight burning of the scalp, which will serve him as an excellent lesson for the future.

The sham fight brought the work of the regiment to a close, and when the command had been paid off, which took exactly 50 minutes, and the quartermaster's stores had been turned in, which, thanks to the efficient management of the staff and non-com. staff of the 22d Regiment, was accomplished with astonishing rapidity and exactness, Col. Porter relinquished command to Lieut. Col. Fitch, and the 1st Provisional Regiment became a thing of the past. The official ties which bound these 12 companies together as a unit were severed, but the experience gained, the lessons learned, and the improvement in soldierly made during this week of united action can not be so easily forgotten, but will stand for a long time as evidence of what can be accomplished by skillful, energetic management and patient soldierly zeal and obedience. In drill, guard duty, and military duties in general, a degree of progress was made which has heretofore been unequalled at this camp, and the lion's share of credit, next to the accomplished commander, is due to the adoption of the only rational system under which improvement becomes a certainty—the assignment of the different branches to the care of competent instructors—a system which has been advocated by the JOURNAL ever since the establishment of the camp, and the adoption of which was urged by Inspector General Briggs in his annual report for last year. This week has vindicated the value of the system.

FOURTH WEEK—THE SECOND PROVISIONAL REGIMENT.

The organization of the 2d Provisional Regiment, which took possession of the camp on Saturday, July 12, is as follows:

Colonel, Rodney C. Ward, 23d Regt.; Lieut. Colonel, Wm. J. Denlow, A. A. G., 3d Brigade; Major, Selden C. Clodbridge, 14th Regt.; Adjutant, Capt. Eugene W. Burd, Asst. Adjutant and Instructor, 2d Lieut. George L. Fox; Quartermaster, Arthur A. Thompson; Commissary, Capt. Alexis C. Smith, 23d Regt.; Surgeon, Crawford E. Fritts, 23d Sep. Co., and Asst. Surgeon Wm. P. McLarry, 16th Sep. Co.; L. R. P., Capt. Wm. H. Greenland; Sergt. Major, 1st Sergt. John D. A. Onderdonk; Q. M. Sergeant, Chas. A. Frost; Com. Sergt., Wheaton B. Despard; Hospital Steward, Wm. E. Spencer; Ord. Sergt., Chas. E. Bryant; Color Bearer, E. E. Britton and Sergt. S. J. Kraft; General Guides, R. W. Unzenhauser and Pvt. F. W. Martens, all of the 23d Regt.; Co. A, 28th Sep. Co., Capt. J. H. Bommer; B, 2d Sep. Co., Capt. W. M. Kirby; C, 24th Sep. Co., Capt. John W. Goslin; D, 9th Sep. Co., 1st Lieut. W. W. Scott; E, 21st Sep. Co., 1st Lieut. Saml. Foster; F, 10th Sep. Co., Capt. Jos. M. Dickey; G, 25th Sep. Co., Capt. John Raines; H, 37th Sep. Co., Capt. Geo. W. Marlette; I, 16th Sep. Co., Capt. Arthur Murphy; K, 31st Sep. Co., Capt. Andrew J. Badling; L, 27th Sep. Co., Capt. W. H. Barney; M, 23d Sep. Co., Capt. W. E. Elting; Sergt. F. W. Querear, 23d Regt., on special duty.

Major Morris B. Farr, of Gen. Brownell's staff, took the place of Capt. Smith, who was assigned to other duty as commissary, and as Farr is a bright, efficient officer, the position did not suffer, but the appointment proved rather an acquisition to Col. Ward's staff.

The companies arrived at various hours during the day and the evening—the last Sunday forenoon—and the violent rain storm, which seems to have become a regular Saturday feature of the camp, gave them all their regulation baptism of camp life. Camp equipage was drawn under difficulties; the men paddled knee-deep in mud, laden down with blankets, buckets, tin cups, washbasins and other paraphernalia pertaining to their new mode of life; the wind rushed in violent gusts through the foliage on the adjacent mountains, and bent the tent poles in a threatening manner; the rain and hail came down as if poured out with tubs, and only those who had managed to bring their furniture in safety before the storm broke loose, in hermetically closed tents realized the melody of the pattering rain on the flies and the misery of their less fortunate brethren, who were trying to find a place of safety through darkness and rain. Under these circumstances, everybody took care of himself as well as he could, and the beginning of systematic work had to be deferred until the next morning, which broke with a refreshing breeze and a clear sky, which promised an auspicious beginning. Colonel Ward has evidently profited by his experience with the 23d, two years ago, and began the work with a well digested plan, thorough preparation and a system of instruction in its main features similar to that which governed the 1st Provisional Regiment. His command is somewhat larger, and numbered on the first day 661, exclusive of band. This number, unlike the permanent regiments which keep up a constant coming and going, varies but little, as the bulk of these companies come to camp with the intention of staying the entire week, and generally carry out their resolve. After the first meal Major Farr managed to seat them in such a manner as to occupy every stool in the mess-hall, so that there was no waste of rations, and both Mr. Windholz and his partner, Colonel Yale, were happy. These separate companies keep up a strong rivalry as to who marches in the mess-hall in the most regular manner, and in view of this fact the commissary has less trouble than with a permanent regiment, whose aim is rather in the direction of comfort and plenty of room at table than regularity at meals. Colonel Ward, in order to give every man an opportunity to learn, has adopted the idea of the 7th last year, and two guard mounts a day take place. This not only brings all the men on guard, but provides additional facilities to practice the ceremony of guard mounting, in which the separate companies especially are deficient. The plan works well, and so does Lieutenant Fox, the guard instructor, who is trying hard to reduce both sleep and his own weight to the minimum, in which he will doubtless succeed if he keeps up his present rate during the entire tour. While the companies average fairly, yet there are one or two which fall somewhat below a reasonable standard, and in this Colonel Porter had some advantage of Colonel Ward. This command also comprises several companies in grey and some with white crossbelts—a fact not in the direction of uniformity, but certainly in favor of the State service uniform, the superiority of which over the grey and the tawdry white belts is strikingly demonstrated at every parade. The superior police of the camp of the previous week is well kept up, the different departments are closely supervised, the Colonel looks personally after the instruction of his officers, and from all appearances there can be no doubt that excellent work will be done before the camp breaks up. The utmost regularity and strict military rules and customs are made the first considerations.

THE FIRST DAY.

The two Guard mounts developed the usual mistakes due to inexperience, nervousness, and lack of confidence, but the bearing of the majority of the men on post was a surprise. In this as well as in the rendition of military courtesies they proved themselves way ahead of any permanent regiment which has been here. At the dress parade the fault was mainly with the officers, many of whom marched and dressed their commands awkwardly, and ignored the principles which govern the manual on dress parade. The guides and file closers partook of the last named fault, while the men stood very steady. There was remarkable difference in the manual, however, the Auburn company, Capt. Kirby, being by far the best and the Utica company way behind. This company evidently lacked management and instruction, while Kirby's company even appeared to better advantage than it did two years ago when encamped with the 8th regiment. For a beginning the parade was good.

THE SECOND DAY.

As it should be, reveille sounds at five sharp, and the first drill takes place from 6 to 7 A. M., and battalion drill from 9.20 to 11.20 A. M. The drill movements which are laid down on card for each, were as follows for Monday:

Battalion Drill.—Formation of battalion (in quick and double time) secs. 373 to 382-395; Open order, secs. 393-394; Manual of arms and firing, secs. 395 to 399; Alignment, secs. 404-405; To march by the flank, secs. 411 to 413-416; Route step, sec. 450-251; To form to on the right or left into line, secs. 417-420-421; To form column of fours front into line, secs. 422 to 425 (419).

Company Drill.—Salutes, secs. 18 and 112; Present and support arms, secs. 73 and 74; To open ranks, secs. 183 and 184; To march by the flank, secs. 207 to 211.

Without specifying the execution of each movement it can be readily understood from the provisional nature of the battalion that a great many difficulties were encountered and that much preliminary instruction and close attention were necessary even with the best companies. The Utica command especially was wretchedly commanded and instructed, and it takes a camp like this to find out what commands are made of. The regular annual inspection hardly furnishes proper opportunity to test the efficiency of the companies. With the two guard mounts and the work at the butts, the police of the camp and the attendance at the different classes of theoretical instruction, officers and men are kept in a continual state of activity, and especially the first sergeants have their wits sharpened in a way which they will hardly ever forget. Even on this first working day the effects of the teachings of the day were plainly apparent on dress parade which for a second effort reflected credit on all concerned.

THE THIRD DAY.

The work on company drill on Tuesday morning already showed the efficient operation of the system of instruction, and the battalion drill proved that the commander had the regiment thoroughly in hand, and the progress made was accordingly. The following programme of movements were executed, and the work was superintended in such a thorough manner that there could be no doubt of the efficiency of the lessons:

Battalion Drill.—Formation of battalion (in quick and double time), secs. 373 to 382-395; Open order, secs. 393-394; Manual of arms and firing, secs. 395 to 399; Alignment, secs. 404-405; To march by the flank, secs. 411 to 413-416; To advance and march by the flank of sub-divisions, secs. 460-461-465; To march again in columns of fours, sec. 466; Marching by the flank of sub-divisions, to form line, sec. 462; Marching by the flank of sub-divisions, to march in column of sub-divisions and vice versa, secs. 453 to 467; To

form column of fours from column of sub-divisions, and to form again into column, secs. 467 to 470 (419).

Company Drill.—(Repeat Card No. 1).—Secs. 75-76-77-78; Skirmish drill, secs. 279 to 282.

Success at drill where the personnel varies but little, is easier assured than at guard mounting, where it varies with each occasion, and where new errors and absurdities appear at each new ceremony, and this is the case here. Instructors have to contend with new difficulties twice a day, and as each guard hardly performs more than one tour, the amount of work to make this tour effective can readily be understood. Under all these circumstances, the entry duty was a credit to all concerned. Unfortunately for the captain but fortunately for the Utica company, the captain fell ill and was relieved from duty, and the command of the company transferred to Captain Smith of the 23d, with one of the corporals of that regiment acting as first sergeant, and the effect of the change was plainly visible on dress parade. Whatever defects there were in this ceremony are chargeable to the officers alone, a number of whom in the left wing were at sea again in regard to the manual of the sword, in spite of the repeated instructions received in the theoretical class. The men were remarkably steady, and the manual, especially in the 2d separate company, was very snappy. The grey uniforms naturally detracted from the appearance of the line, but the march off in echelon was almost perfect, and far ahead of anything in that line that has ever been attempted here. On and off duty the men never forgot nor neglected to pay proper honors to their superiors, and the whole working of the concern left no doubt but that the 2d provisional regiment will give an excellent account of itself when the end of its tour arrives.

THE NATIONAL GUARD AND THE PUBLIC.

In spite of the recent terrible example at Cincinnati and of everything that has been written and said on the subject, the need of a reliable force of State troops appears still to be but little understood by the public. A recent forcible example of this kind was the narrowminded action of the elevated railroads in refusing those of their employees belonging to the National Guard permission to join in the Decoration Day parade. The number of employees of the class who are militiamen is not large, and therefore the corporation could easily have made provision to supply their places on that day; and, on the other hand, their absence from the ranks did not interfere with the success of the parade. The fact simply shows that the greed of the corporation got the best of its judgment. Its managers can hardly be blind to the fact that in case of a riot their precarious structures would be among the first object of the vengeance of the canaille, and the soldiers know that corporations like the elevated roads would be the first to claim their protection; yet the roads set the example of ignoring the claim of the troops, even in such a trivial matter as a few hours' absence for the purpose of attending a parade which occurs only once a year.

NEW YORK ITEMS.

The newly elected colonel of the 47th, Edward F. Gaylor, passed an excellent examination before the Board on Friday, July 11. It is generally asserted that Col. Gaylor is the man to raise the 47th up to the standard where it belongs.

Brig. Gen. Jewett and Lieut. Col. Walsh, of Buffalo, were in New York on Monday last, and on Tuesday they paid a visit to Governor's Island.

The 22d Regiment was at Creedmoor for general practice July 7.

Col. Josiah Porter entertained a few of the general staff officers at the camp, and Maj. Edward Field, U. S. A., on board of his yacht which was then lying off Peekskill on Sunday afternoon, July 13.

Col. J. H. Jones announces that the 12th Regiment has been designated as the first of the forces of the State to act as the garrison of a United States fort, and learn the duties pertaining to the defence of our harbor in case of invasion or insurrection, and therefore trusts that every member will appreciate the honor, and that the companies will parade with full ranks. The regiment will leave its Armory on Monday, Aug. 11, at 9 o'clock A. M., marching to the Hudson River, where it will embark for Fort Wadsworth, and encamp on the glacis of the fort, remaining one week, and returning to the Armory at about 5 P. M., where the men will be paid by the Paymaster-General of the State. The duty of the week will consist of the regular infantry drills and ceremonies, besides which the U. S. Army officers will exercise the command in artillery duty, and explain and experiment with the siege and revolving guns.

Koltes' Post, No. 2, G. A. R., will hold a picnic and camp fire at Wendell's Elm Park on Monday, July 21, and as elaborate preparations have been made the affair will doubtless be a success. We acknowledge invitations.

The 69th assemble in the Armory for their camp trip on Saturday, July 19, at 9 A. M.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

CAPT. VANX, A. D. C. and Acting Inspector 1st Brigade, N. G. Pa., has submitted a report of the condition of the troops of the brigade, as shown by his inspection, begun March 26 and concluded May 22. He says: "It will be seen that 70.3-10 per cent. of the brigade was inspected. What the importance of these examinations is considered, when it is remembered that they occur but once a year, and that upon them is based the standing, qualifications, and efficiency of the troops for the year in which they are held, it is to be regretted that the percentage is so small."

The ratings in the report ran from 50 to 100, 95 to 100 being "excellent" and 85 to 94 "good." The brigade average, according to this rating, is 85.8-10 per cent. The general observations made on the brigade are as follows: "At almost every drill I observed frequent movements to the rear, by facing commands about from a halt, by 'about face.' There is no authority for it. The step is short and quick, and the fine military effect of an open, swinging gait is consequently lost. The fixing and unfixing bayonets are without sufficient uniformity. In skirmishing the principal faults were neglect to load before the first deployment, firing from the kneeling position without using the left knee as a rest, and at the command 'to the rear' forgetting the proper front and firing on the reserve. In some companies at the command halt the men bring their feet to the ground with a sort of stamp, which is not provided for in the Tactics. On entry duty few challenges were correct. This very important instruction seems to have been very generally neglected. The object of 'setting up' is to give a soldierly carriage and military bearing, which I cannot see has yet been particularly attained. In the order arms pieces are still brought to the ground with unnecessary violence. This does not apply to the State Fencible Battalion. In this command the movement is properly executed. Externally, the muskets generally presented a creditable appearance. The idea seems to prevail, however, that so long as the barrel and bayonet are bright nothing more is necessary. The consequence is that many of them are dirty or rusty inside, and other parts neglected. Salutes by enlisted men on duty were rare, and of those given a few only were soldierly and accurate."

Of the artillery Capt. Vanx says: "The artillery consists of 10 guns: two Gatlings, cal. 45; six 10-pound Parrotts, cal. 2.8, and two steel rifled Krupp guns, cal. 3.9 inch. The Gatlings are in good condition; the others are useless. There is no ammunition for guns so obsolete, nor is any manufactured." He recommends the sale of the Parrott and Krupp guns and the purchase of a serviceable battery.

While there are commissioned officers in the brigade fully competent, there are others who are not; a higher standard of examination is accordingly recommended, and the suggestion is made that a signal corps be attached to the brigade. The report

of Capt. Vaux is both able and interesting, and will give a very accurate idea of the condition of the brigade.

The following hours for drills are announced in orders for Camp Gettysburg, commencing Saturday, Aug. 3, 1884:

FIRST BRIGADE.

Tuesday, Aug. 6, from 9 to 11 o'clock A. M., battalion drill.
Tuesday, Aug. 6, at 6 P. M., review by Major-General.
Wednesday, Aug. 7, from 4 to 6 P. M., brigade drill.
Thursday, Aug. 7, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.
Saturday, Aug. 9, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.

SECOND BRIGADE.

Monday, Aug. 4, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.
Tuesday, Aug. 5, from 4 to 6 P. M., brigade drill, at 5 o'clock review by Major-General.
Thursday, Aug. 7, from 4 to 6 P. M., battalion drill.
Saturday, Aug. 9, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.

THIRD BRIGADE.

Saturday, Aug. 3, from 4 to 6 P. M., battalion drill.
Monday, Aug. 4, from 4 to 6 P. M., brigade drill, at 6 P. M. review by Major-General.
Wednesday, Aug. 6, from 9 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.
Friday, Aug. 8, from 10 to 11 A. M., battalion drill.
The artillery and cavalry will drill every day, as directed by brigade commanders. Other drills may be ordered by the brigade commanders at such times as will not interfere with this order. There will be no drills on Sunday.

As usual, camping parties will be detailed from each organization in numbers sufficient to erect tents. Camp and garrison equipment will be ready for issue on the morning of July 31. Headquarters of the division will be in camp from Aug. 1 to 9.

RHODE ISLAND.

Adjutant and Inspector General Elihu Dyer reports as follows, the results of the last militia inspections:

So far as the "General Appearance" of the different companies is concerned, it was very creditable; although in many cases the presence of several men in the ranks with shoes not blacked, detracted very much from the otherwise good appearance of the lines.

"Knowledge of duties at inspection and drill" ought by this time to be perfectly well understood. I noticed, however, in more than one instance, either a forgetfulness, or an indifference upon the part of officers and men that ought not to exist. Taken, however, as a whole, the militia of this State know perfectly well the duties required of them, and can perform them also, if they make an effort.

"School of the Company" showed at once how faithfully attention had been paid to drill since last encampment. "Manual of Arms," in many cases, was almost perfect, in others very indifferently executed. "Loading and firing" is still far from what they should be, but there is a most decided improvement in both of these since my first inspection in 1882. One point I consider of the highest importance in connection with the welfare of the militia; company commanders should be required to instruct their lieutenants in the drill and duties appertaining to their positions, and should see that they drill the men from time to time and that they accustom themselves to assume the responsibility of taking and exercising command. There are several companies in this State which, in the absence of their captain, would be placed in a most awkward predicament, simply because the lieutenants have not had the opportunity of taking command, and the men have not been accustomed to have them.

(Correspondence of the Army and Navy Journal.)

OHIO NATIONAL GUARD.

Two officers of the 8th O. N. G. met in annual session July 10, at Akron, Col. Conger in the chair. About two-thirds of the officers were present. There being no available money in the State Treasury the boys will have to wait for their Ashland pay until the Legislature meets. Adj. Tarkenton was appointed Regimental Treasurer. Col. Conger made a statement of the late camp expenses. The regiment is now practically out of debt. The colonel has been quite skillful in handling the financial affairs of his command. Permanent folding tables with awnings are to be prepared for the coming encampment.

Co. B, Akron, has redited their meeting room, and now have the nicest room of its kind in the regiment. The 6th Battery have also lately refitted in good style.

MASSACHUSETTS.

The 1st Corps of Cadets of Boston went into camp at Hingham on Monday, July 14, to remain till Saturday, July 20.

The 9th Regiment has received orders to encamp at South Framingham for five days from July 22. The regiment assembled at Pemberton Square at 9 A. M. on that day.

The 2d Brigade, under Brig. Gen. Peach, will encamp at Framingham from July 22 to July 25. The 1st Battalion of Cavalry will especially endeavor to make a good showing.

DRILL FOR THE SCOTT RIFLE PRIZE.

To the Editor of the Army and Navy Journal:

During the recent competitive drill for the "Scott Rifle Prize," in Kansas City, between the Saxton Rifles, of St. Jo., and the Leavenworth Light Infantry, over which "Capt. S. T. Hamilton, 2d Cavalry; Lieut. C. C. Cusick, 23d Infantry and Lieut. English, 17th Infantry, presided as judges," the following errors were made by the Kansas City Times in its comments: "The judges decided in favor of the Leavenworth Light Infantry because the guides of the Saxtons were not properly posted and their firing improperly executed by not having bayonets fixed during such firing, and the Company fell in improperly." In justice to the "Saxtons" the judges decided that the guides were in their proper positions, and their firing correctly executed, bayonets being properly unfixed. The following errors were noticed: 1. The Company fell in by first facing to the front, instead of to the right. 2. When the guide was announced, while the company was marching in line at "right shoulder arms" such guide did not come to a "carry arms."

C. C. Cusick, 1st Lieut. 23d Infantry.
INDEPENDENCE, Mo., July 9, 1884.

The Washington Monument has now reached a height of 479 feet, and the customary shift is being made to continue the structure 20 feet higher, at which point another and last change will be made, as only five courses will then remain to raise the structure to a height of 500 feet. From this point the pyramidal roof, 55 feet high, will begin. By the 1st of November it is confidently expected that the structure will be under cover and practically completed.

The Treasury Department a few days ago paid claims for expenses incurred by State governments during the war of the rebellion as follows: Ohio, \$90,246; New York, \$84,946; Michigan, \$42,246, and Massachusetts, \$23,618.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Col. Charles King's "Famous and Decisive Battles of the World" is received with very general favor by the press. The Philadelphia Evening Bulletin says: "There have been no such animated and thrilling accounts written of these home battles of ours. Capt. King adheres closely to facts, but he lights up his descriptions with the most picturesque coloring, and the reader is filled with enthusiasm as he tells of Grant, Thomas, Meade, Sherman, Sheridan, and the other great warriors, as they directed the storms of battle and won the victories which brought the calm of peace. These American chapters are alone worth the price of this capital book. But its value as a popular teacher of history, ancient and modern, makes it more valuable." The Globe-Democrat, St. Louis, Mo., describes it as "the best account ever printed of such battles as have had great influence in shaping the history of the world." The Cincinnati Commercial Gazette says, what all our readers know, that "Captain King writes with no little fire, and keeps his narrative moving with accelerating pace until victory declares itself amid the clash of mighty armies. His professional knowledge of military strategy is of constant assistance to the reader, for he takes pains to make the meaning of every movement clear to the reader, who, he takes for granted, is not educated in the technicalities of war." The Washington Herald adds: "He is not satisfied with merely repeating well-known events. He applies to them the test of a soldier's studies and experience, and discloses a rare acumen, untainted by cynicism or partiality. Indeed, throughout the work the love of justice is apparent—bribe is administered indulgently, but eulogy is more consonant to the taste of our author than posthumous rebuke." With reference to some of these old-time fights, such as Marathon, Platan, etc., says the Chicago Times, "one is inclined to wonder just how he has contrived to arrive at so much particularity of detail. Probably, however, his military training enables him often to 'read between the lines' what the civilian reader would overlook. In describing some of the battles of our civil war he has managed to preserve an admirable impartiality and to refrain altogether from that acerbity of criticism so unpleasantly common among some writers. He has remembered that his purpose calls on him to describe what was done, not to suggest what he thinks ought to have been done. It is gratifying to find, however, something like a fair judgment of the preparation for and the conduct of the battle of Nashville, by Gen. George H. Thomas, and a warm tribute to that officer's soldierly qualities. His peculiar modesty has left him too much obscured by more showy but less sterling leaders, but Capt. King gives him just credit." And the Salt Lake Journal, of Madison, Wis., declares that "it is rare that a military expert combines in himself all the best qualities of the soldier and the literary man. His free and flowing style, vivid imagination, and bold critical ability have thrown around these battles all the glamour of the most charming romance; the reader feels for the nonce as though he had been a witness of and a participant in the sanguinary struggles upon which the fate of nations and of races have depended, and enters into the spirit of it with the same enthusiasm as the author. And the best of it all is, that the Captain vouches for the accuracy of every line, so far as the best authorities are to be relied on. His book is the perfection of military history." Col. King's work is certainly entitled to the highest praise, and we take pleasure in recording these evidences of the approval it has received.

The quarterly report of the Chief of the Bureau of Statistics for the three months ending March 31, 1884, recently issued from the Government Printing Office, contains a fund of useful and interesting information concerning the imports, exports, immigration and navigation of the United States during the period which it covers.

A roster of the medical officers of the Army, with their stations, duties, addresses, etc., dated July 1, and just published, shows numerous changes since the last roster was issued.

R. E. Lee, Camp No. 1, O. V., has published an interesting little pamphlet entitled, "Walls that Talk," being a transcript of the names, initials and sentiments written and graven on the walls, doors and windows of the celebrated Libby Prison, at Richmond, by the prisoners of 1861-65. An introduction gives a brief history of the building from the time of its erection.

A MEXICAN WAR VETERAN.

The House Committee on Pensions have reported in favor of a bill granting a pension of \$75 a month to Col. Noah E. Smith, a veteran of the Mexican war, now residing at Leavenworth, N. H. Col. Smith was resident in Mexico at the time of the war, and had acquired a fortune there as a dealer in horses and the owner of several lines of stages. He had also an extensive acquaintance among the Mexicans, with whom he was very popular. A correspondent of the Boston Journal, who states these facts, goes on to say that when the Americans were ordered to leave the City of Mexico within twenty-four hours, by the aid of the foreign ministers, and disguised as a French factory spinner, Colonel Smith, accompanied by several of his faithful employees and with an English passport, started on his dangerous journey to Puebla, then the headquarters of the American Army. He was the bearer of important despatches from the English Minister to Gen. Scott. Thirteen miles out, at Lake Chalco, he came across the Mexican Army, many of whose high officers he personally knew. His disguise allowed him to pass. Before reaching the mountains, as a last resort, he engaged a bandit king for a large sum of money to escort him to Puebla. The robber was faithful, and Col. Smith reached Puebla at midnight. He was immediately escorted into the tent of Gen. Scott, where he delivered his despatches, and had a most kind reception from the commanding General. Gen. Scott said: "I put you at once on my staff. You know every inch of the country. Don't you leave my side till we reach the capital." The Army was out of money. Col. Smith loaned Gen. Scott all he had with him, and after reaching the city increased the loan, through his personal friends, to \$50,000, which the United States Government subsequently repaid to him. Beyond that Col. Smith's greatest service was in the fact that he personally laid out the entire route for the American Army from Puebla to the City of Mexico, and shared with it all the hardships and dangers of its subsequent brilliant march and decisive battles. By means of Col. Smith's information the American Army took an old and abandoned route, entirely unexpected by the Mexicans, and the latter being wholly surprised found themselves unable to head off the American troops. There are many who believe that, had it not been for Col. Smith's information regarding the route of march, our forces would not have captured the Mexican capital that year. For his great, and we might add, invaluable service to the American cause, Col. Smith has never to this day received any compensation whatever, not even the pay of a private, for he was not an enlisted man. In addition to this, Col. Smith, as a loyal American, had several hundred thousand dollars' worth of property confiscated by the Mexican Government. He left Mexico with our Army, arrived in New Orleans a poor man, and in that

city his misfortunes were increased by the death of his wife, who had preceded him to that point. The public will all hope that he may get his long delayed, but highly deserved pension.

THE MODERN JEOLUS.

BORNE: W. L. on the majestic Miasis! ppl.

1st Ill.—"At the close of the Black Hawk War, before you and I were born (says he), the Indians made their last camp on the spot where we now sit, under the decaying walls of the old distillery."

2d Ill.—"This was previous to the battle of Bad Axe?"

1st Ill.—"It was. On yonder summit and around its base lay the Sacs and Foxes, with Abe Lincoln and pure magua (f) Just at dawn, and before the sun had begun to cast the shimmer of his lance athwart the bosom of the Father of Waters, and the sentry's cry, 'All's well,' had scarcely been echoed from the Missouri shore, a headman (who had doubtless spent an unquiet night after the adjournment of his council) suddenly appeared on the hill, casting a lengthened shadow in the broad light of the full moon. He was gifted with a stentorian voice, which, like that of the 'Little Giant' in after days, could be distinctly heard, wind favoring, at a distance of two miles. His oration, then given, was wrongly interpreted by the sentry on duty as a challenge to the opposing force; the alarm was sounded, and the battle began."

2d Ill.—"The Federals must have been at least two and a half miles away. How then could they have heard?"

1st Ill.—"They were three and all of that."

2d Ill.—"This headman must have been King, Jeolus himself, controlling the winds in a bag, as Virgil hath it."

1st Ill.—"Indeed he was; he was chief of the Windy-bagges!"

2d Ill.—Ahi Ohi! CARTOUCHE.

For making disturbance at the St. Cyr Military School at Paris, the chief offender has been sent as a private soldier to a regiment, eight students have been sentenced to thirty days' confinement, twelve more have suffered imprisonment, and half of the school are deprived for several months of their weekly leave.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. S. McW. asks: 1. When will the next vacancies at large to West Point be made. Ans.—July, 1885.

2. Will President Arthur make them? Ans.—No.

J. G. S. asks: "Is it legal in time of peace to try a soldier by General Court-martial on Sunday, when there is no necessity for it?" Ans.—There is no law prohibiting a Court-martial of the U. S. from sitting on Sunday, and the fact that a sentence of such a court is adjudged on that day can affect in no manner its validity in law.

K. asks: "How many soldiers were killed in the Northern and Southern Armies during the late war?" Ans.—In the Northern Army there were killed in battle 1,335 regulars, 41,360 white volunteers and 1,614 colored volunteers—a total of 44,289. In addition to this there died of wounds, accidents, and injuries, in all 42,905; of disease, 186,216; suicide, homicide, and execution, 526; unknown cause, 24,184—making a total casualty list, 304,569. There are no exact statistics of the loss in the Southern Army.

Sergt. 14th Infantry asks: "What is a sentry to do when he is asked by the officer of the day for his gun—that is, the officer of the day to say, 'Sentry, give me your gun.' Ans.—As the officer of the day is authorized to give orders to the guard, any sentry when ordered by him to deliver his gun should obey it. The officer of the day becomes responsible for the consequences.

L. W. asks: 1. Will there be any appointments at large to West Point before the next annual examination? Ans.—No; unless a vacancy should occur by other than natural causes.

2. An applicant for an appointment to the Naval Academy will be 18 (the maximum age for admission) before the next examination for admission; should he receive this appointment could he get a special examination, and, if so, how would you advise him to go about getting one? Ans.—Apply to the Secretary of the Navy.

Red Cloud asks: Is a man entitled to wear the buttons and be called a "marksmen" if he fires an unlimited amount of ammunition—say, firing from 60 to 100 rounds at every target practice, and taking the best scores as record to make the percentage required? Ans.—No. The regular monthly target practice (from which marksmen's scores are selected) is limited to 15 shots for any man on any day, at any distance. See Par. 11, G. O. 63, A. G. O., 1882.

James asks: 1. How can I secure a general service clerkship at any of the Department Headquarters? Ans.—Apply to the Adjutant General on duty at the several headquarters, and perhaps you may succeed. Vacancies are not frequent, however.

2. How can I ascertain if there are any vacancies in the ordnance detachments at arsenals? Ans.—Inquire of the Chief of Ordnance, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

3. If a man of fair education enlists in the Engineers, is his chance of promotion as good as in the Infantry? Ans.—The chances of gaining a commission are better, we think, in the line.

4. How can I secure an appointment in the Chicago Post-office? Ans.—Doubtless if you apply to the Postmaster he will furnish you the proper blank for examination under the civil service regulations.

B. I. N. G. asks: 1. Company marching at company front, arms at carry, two fours having broken from right to rear, the command is given, "Rear fours right front into line, double time, march," should the company as a whole come to a right shoulder at the command double time? Ans.—No.

2. Company marching in column of fours, single rank distance, at a carry arms, the command is given, "Double rank distance, double time march," should the leading four at the command double time, come to a right shoulder and bring the left hand to the belt? Ans.—Should come to right shoulder, but should not bring left hand to belt.

3. In firing by company by the numbers, do the numbers cease after the first fire? Ans.—No, not until command without the numbers.

4. For the purpose of instruction the pieces are brought to the position of "inspection arms" and half-cocked. At the command "order arms," should the hammer be brought to the safety-cock after the "order" or after "arms"? Ans.—After arms.

5. Company marching in column of fours, single rank distance, at the command "Right by file, march," does the company, with the exception of No. 1 of the leading four, halt; or do the No. 1 men of each four continue the march, and 2, 3, and 4 men halt and oblique to their proper places? Ans.—There is no necessity for halting, as the distance between the fours admits of simultaneous marching at the command march.

H. H. S., Jr., asks: "Do the section commanders (sergeants) cast their head and eyes to the right and keep them there until the command front is given—in executing 'Rear open order?' Page 93, par. 238, U. S. Art. Tactics. Ans.—The Tactics is not very definite, but in practice the chiefs of sections and left column corporal cast their eyes to the right on first moving back; then as soon as verified in position—following the general rule look to the front. Again casting their eyes to the right at the command 'March,' and coming to the front with the rest of the battery at the command from the captain.

C. McC. asks: "What action would be taken against a deserter from the Army who has previously deserted from the Navy? Would he upon surrendering himself as a deserter from the Navy be released and dropped from the rolls of the Army, if

in confinement awaiting trial for his desertion from the Army? According to a ruling in a recent case similar to that, a deserter, he would be tried for his desertion from the Army, and punished in the usual way. In other words, he would not be returned to the Navy from which he originally deserted.

RELATIVE ENERGIES OF GUNPOWDER AND COAL.

[From a Lecture by Capt. And. Noble, C. B., F. R. S., M. I. C. E.]

It remained to consider the total amount of energy stored up in explosives. In the case of the most important—gunpowder—he stated that the total energy stored up was about 340,000 kilogrammeters per kilogram of powder, or, in English measure, a little under 600 foot tons per lb. of powder. He said that if the potential energy of 1 lb. of gunpowder was compared with that stored up in 1 lb. of coal, his audience being accustomed to the enormous pressures developed by gunpowder, might be somewhat astonished at the results of the comparison. The potential energy of 1 lb. of gunpowder was as nearly as possible 1-10 of that of 1 lb. of coal, and 1.40 of that of 1 lb. of hydrogen. It was not even equal to the energy stored up in the carbon which formed one of its own constituents. As an economic source of power, coal had the advantage by at least two thousand to one. He had stated that the total theoretic work of gunpowder was a little under 600 foot tons per lb. of powder, but it might be desirable to mention what proportion of this theoretic work was realized in modern artillery. He concluded by arguing that, were it necessary to urge the claims of the modern science of thermo-dynamics, he might take, as perhaps the most striking instance, the progress of artillery during the last quarter of a century. Twenty-five years ago our most powerful piece of artillery was a 68 pounder, throwing its projectile with a velocity of 1,600 feet per second. Since then the weight of our guns had been increased from 5 tons to 100 tons, the projectile from 68 lb. to 2,000 lb., the velocities from 1,600 feet to 2,000 feet per second, the energies from 1,100 foot tons, to over 52,000 foot tons. Large as these figures were, and astonishing as were the energies which in a small fraction of a second could be impressed on a projectile of nearly a ton weight, they sank into the most absolute insignificance when our projectiles were compared with other projectiles, velocities and energies existing in nature. Helmholtz had given an estimate of the heat that would be developed if the earth were suddenly brought to rest, but if, looking at the earth in an artillery point of view, and following the principles he had laid down, the earth was considered as an enormous projectile, and if it was supposed further the whole energy stored up in gunpowder could be utilized, there would yet be required a charge 150 times greater than its own weight, or 900 times greater than its volume, to communicate to the earth her orbital motion.

FOREIGN NOTES.

In honor of the Queen's Birthday, a well-known firm of brewers in India presented a quart of beer to all the soldiers and their wives and families in every station where the firm have the contract for the supply of malt liquor.

A DESPATCH of July 15, from Zarauz, Spain, says: The French Ambassador, the Brazilian Minister, and other diplomats, with a number of French officers, the French Consul-General, and a large party of friends arrived here to-day. While Baron des Michels, the French Ambassador, was paying his respects to Queen Isabella the rest of the party embarked on the French war cutter and took a short sail. When they returned, the Spanish officers refused them permission to land, owing to the quarantine, although the cutter possessed a clean bill. Then a scene occurred. The Carabiniers with fixed bayonets and loaded muskets threatened the cutter several times. When the Brazilian Minister and the French Consul expostulated the officers insulted them and attempted to induce the gendarmes to arrest them. The cutter finally proceeded to San Sebastian and landed her passengers. The French and Brazilian Ministers have telegraphed their complaints to the Spanish Government.

MILITARY minds in England are agitated at present by the momentous question: Why should the infantry officer be compelled to wear his every-day trousers at mess when the officers of other corps and departments are permitted to wear gold lace trousers with their mess dress? It is no saving to the infantry officer, for a special pair of trousers for evening wear becomes a necessity, while the full-dress continuations are tarnishing and becoming out of date in that officer's chest of drawers. The Horse Guards are besought to abolish the absurd regulation.

In the operations of the Austrian Squadron of Evolution recently the supposition was that the naval commander had found it necessary to attack with the six ironclads at his disposal the southern works of Pola, in circumstances which did not allow of written or oral communication with the commanders of the divisions. His orders, therefore, could only be communicated by means of the signals used in the Austrian Navy. As the plan of the commander was not known beforehand, there was excellent practice for the signalling officers. The line of forts, now almost completed, makes Pola one of the strongest coast fortresses of Europe, and behind it the arsenal and the immense stores accumulated there are in perfect security.

A BERLIN correspondent, referring to the recent suicide of a non-commissioned officer of the 1st Bavarian Field Artillery, says that in the course of practice one of the guns under his supervision had accidentally burst, and dreading the punishment in store for him he, unperceived by the officer in command, loaded another gun with two shell cartridges and bits of iron, then placing himself immediately before the mouth of the cannon, fired it and was blown to pieces.

THIRTY torpedo boats are shortly to be added to the fleet of such boats possessed by Germany. While other countries have been carrying on costly experiments in the construction of torpedo boats, the German Admiralty has been quietly taking notes, without participating in the race for superiority. Three of the most important German shipyards have

been invited to a competition, in which the firm supplying the best boats is to have the supply of the torpedo boat material that may be wanted in the future. The three firms are the Vulcan Company (Stettin), by whom ten boats will be shortly delivered; the Weser Company, and Messrs. Schichau, of Elbing, who will also supply ten torpedo boats each.

THE Czar, on his recent visit to the islands on the coast of Finland, witnessed various minor naval evolutions with night attacks, and the fleet under Admiral Tobiastoff, acting in conjunction with the land force, are to engage in manoeuvres on a large scale in Transund.

ADVICE received from St. Paul de Loanda, on the west coast of Africa, under date of June 11, state that the French were encroaching and had had a conflict with Stanley's men under Pollock. Stanley had reproved Pollock for his action.

As an exemplification of rigid discipline in the German army it is related that recently a soldier in Posen gallantly rescued a lad from drowning. This act caused him to be fifteen minutes late in coming back to the barracks, and for that offence he was punished by eight days' imprisonment in a dungeon. They held that his first duty as a soldier was to be back in time, no matter who was drowning.

A JAPANESE naval commission, consisting of eight officers, are at present on a visit to England, where they are inspecting the various naval establishments. A Japanese military commission, consisting of the War Minister, Oyama, and twelve officers, are expected at Berlin, to take notes of the German army, including not only the practical and theoretical training of the soldier, but also of army administration. The commission consists of two lieutenant-generals, four colonels, a high official of the intendants, and a number of officers down to the rank of lieutenant, not only all ranks but also all arms being represented. The commission is to study the institutions also of other European armies.

THE anniversary of the fall of the Bastille fell on Monday, of this week, July 14, and was duly celebrated by Frenchmen all over the world.

It is now fixed that the German autumn manoeuvres this year will commence on September 15, with the parade of the 7th and the 8th Corps, near Cologne.

THE soldier Midea, who murdered six of his comrades in the Pizzofalcone Barrack at Naples, was executed at four o'clock on Saturday morning, June 17, being shot in the back, in conformity with the terms of his sentence. At Palermo the ex-parabineer Serranari, who was sentenced to death for murdering a non-commissioned officer of his regiment by running him through with a sword, was also executed on the same day.

THE northern division of the Spanish army will this year execute some grand manoeuvres, though, as the funds available are limited, not more than 12,000 men will be able to take part in them—about two divisions of infantry, a few regiments of cavalry and some mountain artillery. King Alfonso will take command of these forces. The programme or general idea of the manoeuvres is as follows: A French army is intending to invade Spain, but as all the passes through the Pyrenees are guarded, it effects a landing just to the south of San Sebastian, which is evacuated by the Spanish troops, the main body of which is concentrated be-



Cuticura

A POSITIVE CURE
for every form of
SKIN & BLOOD
DISEASE.

FROM
PIMPLES TO SCROFULA

ITCHING, Scaly, Pimples, Scrofulous, Inherited, Contagious, and Copper Colored Diseases of the Blood, Skin, and Scalp, with loss of Hair, are positively cured by the CUTICURA REMEDIES.

CUTICURA RESOLVENT, the new blood purifier, cleanses the blood and perspiration of impurities and poisonous elements, and removes the cause.

CUTICURA, the great Skin Cure, instantly allays itching and inflammation, clears the Skin and Scalp, heals Ulcers and Sores, and restores the Hair.

CUTICURA SOAP, an exquisite Skin Beautifier and Toilet Requisite, prepared from CUTICURA, is indispensable in treating Skin Diseases, Baby Humors, Skin Blemishes, Chapped and Oily Skin.

CUTICURA REMEDIES are absolutely pure and the only infallible Blood Purifiers and Skin Beautifiers.

Sold everywhere. Price, Cuticura, 50 cents; Soap, 25 cents; Resolvent, \$1. Prepared by FORTY-SEVEN AND CHEMICAL CO., BOSTON, MASS.

Send for "How to Cure Skin Diseases."

SOLID CANE SEAT AND BACK FOLDING CHAIRS, 40 different Patterns. Folding Rockers, Chairs, Arm Chairs, Bed Chairs, Settees, etc. COLLAPSE BROS., 151 Canal St., N. Y. Mfrs. and Patentees. Send for Catalogue Free.

HOTELS.

Hotel Brunswick, Fifth Ave. and 27th St., New York. Mitchell & Kinsler, Prop.

Grand Hotel, Broadway & 31st St., N. Y. Special rates to Army and Navy Officers. Euro-pean plan. Henry Milford Smith & Son, Props.

Glenham Hotel, Fifth Avenue, 225 st near Madison Square, New York. Also Howland Hotel, Long Branch, N. J. N. B. BARRY.

Troy House, First and River Streets Troy, N. Y. Janvin and Gills, Proprietors.

Leland Hotel Chicago ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS. Best Location in the City, Michigan ave. and Jackson St. Liberal discount made. WARREN F. LELAND, Proprietor

THE EBBITT.

WASHINGTON, D. C.
ARMY AND NAVY HEADQUARTERS
Four Iron Fire Escapes.

TERMS—\$3.00 and \$4.00 Per Day.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

A VALUABLE NERVE TONIC.

Dr. C. C. OLIVETHEAD, Milwaukee, Wis., says: "I have used it in my practice ten years, and consider it a valuable nerve tonic."

THE AMERICAN ANGLER.
THE FISHERMAN'S PAPER.
THE ONLY ONE IN AMERICA!
DEVOTED SOLELY TO FISHING
AND FISH CULTURE.

THE AMERICAN ANGLER is published weekly on Saturday, and each issue contains essays on Fish and Fishing; notes and queries relative to fishing and fish life, reports of fishing from all parts of the continent, etc.

Subscription per annum..... \$3.00
Specimen copies will be sent on receipt of stamp. Address

AMERICAN ANGLER, 252 Broadway, New York.

RYE AND BOURBON WHISKEY.

A Choice Assortment Very Old and Made from the Best Materials. Also,

Scotch and Irish Malt Whiskey

of Old Importations and Superior Quality,
Imported and for Sale by

THOMAS McMULLEN & CO.,

44 Beaver Street, New York.

Compensation for All Officers of Volunteer Service and Rank.

MR. S. L. MERCHANT, of No. 25 State St., New York City, son of the late Gen. C. S. Merchant, U. S. Army, offers his services to such as may be entitled under Act of Congress, appd. June 3, 1864, granting to the late Volunteer officers pay for the time between the date of commission and the date of official muster, or for such portion thereof as the duties of higher grade were performed.

For this service pay has heretofore been refused. No charge if unsuccessful; fees regulated by the Department and payable out of amount allowed. Send me statement of your Volunteer service, and dates of Commission and pay.

AN EXTRAORDINARY RAZOR.
HAS BEEN INVENTED BY THE QUEEN'S OWN COMPANY of England. The edge and body is so THIN and FLEXIBLE AS NEVER TO REQUIRE GRINDING and hardly ever setting. It glides over the face like velvet, making shaving a luxury. It is CREATING A GREAT EXCITEMENT IN EUROPE among experts, who pronounce it PERFECTION. \$3 in buffalo handle; \$3 in ivory. Every razor, to be genuine, must bear on the reverse side the name of NATHAN JOSEPH, 641 Clay Street, San Francisco, the only place in the United States where they are obtained. Trade supplied; sent by mail 10c. extra or C. O. D.



DOUGHTY & PEDERSEN,
JEWELERS,
23 Maiden Lane, New York.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

A NEW CITY.

Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Greedmoor Rifle Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$100 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by E. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the prices of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$500 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold on easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hinsdale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in price. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

JUST BROS.

689 B'way, New York,

Main Furnishers for the ARMY and NAVY

Fine Custom SHIRTS.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

BADGES AND MEDALS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION MADE TO ORDER.

DOUGHTY & PEDERSEN, JEWELERS, 23 Maiden Lane, New York.

A NEW CITY.

Hinsdale City, adjoining beautiful Garden City, and junction for Greedmoor Rifle Range, New York, is divided into several thousand building lots and being sold at \$100 each on monthly payments of \$5 per lot by E. Wilson, attorney, 335 Broadway, New York City.

A feature of the enterprise is that the prices of the unsold lots are to be increased \$5 monthly until they reach \$500 per lot; by this method each monthly payment of \$5 is worth \$10 the month following, and by the time a lot is paid for on instalments it has more than doubled its value.

About 2,000 cottages are to be erected on the property and sold on easy monthly payments of \$10 for each \$1,000 of cost. This is a safe and profitable way of investing small sums in one of the healthiest climates in America, and, as the commutation to New York only averages ten cents per trip, and the time 35 minutes by rail, Hinsdale City's future looks brilliant, and the number of cottages to be erected will certainly warrant this gradual increase in price. New York will be the future city of the world. Property around it is and must continue to increase in value.—From Amer. Real Estate Guide, N. Y.

JUST BROS.

689 B'way, New York,

Main Furnishers for the ARMY and NAVY

Fine Custom SHIRTS.

Send for Directions for Self-Measurement.

Those answering an Advertisement will confer a favor upon the Advertiser and the Publisher by stating that they saw the advertisement in the Army and Navy Journal.

H. H. TUTTLE & CO.,

435 Washington Street, BOSTON, MASS.

Would announce that their stock of

Boots & Shoes, For Gentlemen, Ladies, Misses and Children,

is now complete, comprising all the new leading styles both Foreign and American. We keep always on hand a great variety of the celebrated "Waukenphast" London make, for GENTLEMEN and LADIES. Also the well known French goods, "HENRY HENTH," Paris, "GALVA" success. The practical common sense boots, wide sole and low square heels for Ladies, Misses and Children, can be found in great variety.

Campaign Goods.

We are headquaters for OFFER NET WORK BANNERS, FLAGS, Suits, Caps, Caps, Helmets, Shirts, Towels, Pictures, Transparencies and all Campaign Equipment. CLUES SUPPLIED, Agents Wanted. Complete Sample Suit \$1.00, Sample Badge 10c., 3 for 25c., 1 doz. 30c. Portraits of all Candidates, size 12x18, sample 10c., 4 for 25c., 1 doz. 30c., 100 for \$4. Our Prices defy competition! Send for samples and circulars. CAMPAIGN MANUFACTURER CO., 10 Barclay St., New York.

We will send you a watch or a chain by Mail or Express, C. O. D., to be examined before paying any money, and if not satisfactory, returned at our expense. We manufacture all our watches and save you 30 per cent. Catalogue of 500 styles free. Every Watch Warranted. Address, STANDARD AMERICAN WATCH CO. Name late paper. PITTSBURGH, PA.

Lt. H. T. Reed's Military Works

Military Science and Tactics, 4th edition, 45c. Abridged Upton's Infantry Tactics (by permission of owners of Upton's copyright), cloth, 75
Ditto, paper, 50
Standard Signal Tactics, 4th ed., cloth, . . . 75
Light Artillery Tactics, paper, 50
Infantry Tactics (for Ladies), paper, 25
\$7 Ten per cent. less on orders by the dozen.

A. W. REED & CO., Howard St., Baltimore

OPIUM & WHISKY HABITS

cured with Double Chloride of Gold. We challenge investigation. 10,000 Cures. Books free. The LITTLE & HUNTER CO. NEW YORK, N. Y.

between Pamplona and Vittoria. The two armies met on the plain of Tolosa, and after a battle extending over three days, the French were beaten, and fearing that the base of their operations will be cut off, they retreat upon San Sebastian and succored in re-embarking.

A DISPATCH of July 9, from London, says: "A remarkable exhibition of the inefficiency of some of the British regular troops was made to-day at a sham fight near the camp at Aldershot. Hundreds of the youthful soldiers displayed an utter lack of stamina and fell out of the ranks during the evolutions. Many were sunstruck and others were incapacitated by sore feet, summer complaint and other ailments. The ambulances were kept constantly occupied in carrying the sufferers to the rear, and the hospital is now crowded with the invalids."

THE COMTE DE NORDAUX, Belgian Minister to China, who sailed from New York early in the week, for Europe, referring in a conversation to the military strength of China says: "In the art of war a great deal has been done. What may be called the regular army of China numbers only 70,000 men, but these can be recruited up to any number that may be required. The Chinese are personally brave—that is, they are regardless of life; and when their leaders come to learn fully all the advantages of military organization, as practiced in Europe, the great population of China will make her truly formidable. The Navy, the Ordnance Department and the Torpedo Bureau are mostly under the control of foreigners. The knowledge of the Chinese in the possibilities of torpedo warfare is very extensive. This knowledge they are applying to the defence of the great rivers leading to the interior of the Empire, particularly the approaches to

Pekin. They are especially solicitous about that capital, believing as they do that until it is occupied by a foreign army they ought not to consider themselves defeated. The defenses of the great rivers are strengthened by numerous batteries of cannon of the most approved European systems: so that, while I believe that the French must, as a matter of course, defeat the Chinese in any war that may ensue from the present difficulties, yet I think that the former should not count upon obtaining their victories at too cheap a rate. "Have the Chinese money to enable them to pay a large indemnity or to keep an army in the field?" "China, in the wretched way she now farms out her revenues, is no worse off than was France before the great revolution. There are some eighteen provinces in China. These are farmed out to different persons. This is one reason why the government is weak and always needy. The whole customs dues of the open ports do not exceed 250,000,000, annually."

ARMOR OF THE GREELY RELIEF EXPEDITION, we learn that the contract for furnishing the entire expedition with boots of their make was awarded to Messrs. Yerrington and Quimby, (successors to Thomson and Sons), who have so long advertised in the JOURNAL. The inspectors, after an exhaustive search and test, did wisely in furnishing the men of the expedition with the best to be had. The boots have been used for eight years by Army and Navy Officers and sportsmen with gratifying results, so that that branch of the boot business has become a regular and permanent industry. This firm also make shoes for general and dress purposes that are excelled by none. Our readers may rely on the firm's honest dealings and obliging way of conducting their business.

Cook's Imperial Champagne is an excellent wine in every respect. M. O. Girard, Chief Chemist of the Laboratoire Paris, analyzed it for Minister Noyes, U. S. Legation, and certified it to be equal in quality to the best Champagnes of France. Cook's Imperial of St. Louis, cost one-third less than the best Foreign Champagne. It has taken the premiums in Europe, the United States and Canada, and comparative analysis has proved it the purest, having no artificial bouquet.

BIRTHS.

NORDSTROM.—At Fort Davis, Tex., June 25, 1884, to the wife of Lieutenant C. E. Nordstrom, 10th U. S. Cavalry, a daughter.

MARRIED.

EGGLESTON—GARDNER.—At Fort Davis, Texas, July 2, by the Rev. Francis H. Weaver, Chaplain U. S. A., Lieutenant M. F. Eggleston, 10th Cavalry, to Gertrude Gardner, daughter of Major W. H. Gardner, Surgeon U. S. Army.

DIED.

HOLABIRD.—At Washington, D. C., July 9, MARY T., wife of Quartermaster General S. B. Holabird, U. S. Army.

HORNER.—At Warrenton, Va., July 11, MARY A. T. HORNER, wife of Medical Director G. B. B. Horner, U. S. Navy, retired.

KIRLINGBURY.—Near Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, Arctic Regions, June 1, 1884, 2d Lieutenant FREDERICK F. KIRLINGBURY, 11th U. S. Infantry.

LOCKWOOD.—Near Cape Sabine, in Smith's Sound, Arctic Regions, April 9, 1884 1st Lieutenant JAMES B. LOCKWOOD, 23d U. S. Infantry.

RICHMOND Straight Cut No. 1 Cigarettes.

CIGARETTE Smokers who are willing to pay a little more for Cigarettes than the price charged for the ordinary trade Cigarettes will find the

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1, SUPERIOR TO ALL OTHERS.

They are made from the BRIGHTEST, MOST DELICATELY FLAVORED and highest cost gold leaf grown in Virginia, and are absolutely without adulteration or drugs.

We use the *Genuine French Rice Paper*, of our own direct importation, which is made especially for us under marked with the name of the brand—

Richmond Straight Cut No. 1

on each Cigarette, without which none are genuine. Base imitations of this brand have been put on sale, and Cigarette smokers are cautioned that this is the Old and Original brand, and to observe that each package or box of RICHMOND STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES bear the signature of

Allen & Ginter, Manufacturers Richmond, Va.

Also manufacturers of well known brands, *Richmond Gem, Opera House, 1st and Little Benches Cigarettes.* SMOKING TOBACCO, *Richmond Straight No. 1, Richmond Gem Curly Cut, Turkish Mixture, Perique Mixture, Old Rip, etc., etc.*

Photographs of the War.

There has been placed in my hands for sale all that remains of the prints of Gardner's celebrated "Photographic Sketch Book of the War."

Mr. Gardner was employed as photographer at the headquarters of the Army of the Potomac, and during the intervals of his official work he took a large number of views illustrating the campaigns of that army. Soon after the war he selected one hundred negatives from his collection and published them.

What now remains of that publication is made specially valuable by the fact that only two hundred sets were originally published and that the negatives have since been destroyed. The photographs are 8 x 10 inches, mounted on sheets 12 x inches, interleaved with handsomely printed descriptions of the views, and well bound in two large volumes.

The original price of the set was \$150. I have one complete set, which will be sold for \$75; one set with two prints missing, which will be sold for \$50; and one set with five prints missing, which will be sold for \$20. There are also a few duplicate prints, which will be sold separately, at \$1 each. A complete list of the contents of the two volumes will be found in advertisement published in the ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of July 5th and 12th. Those marked with a * have one or more duplicate prints that will be sold separately as stated.

ALBERT ORDWAY,

1824 H Street, Washington D. C.

A Novel by Dr. Hammond.

JUST READY:

L A L.

A NOVEL.

By WILLIAM A. HAMMOND.

Few, probably, have had better opportunities for studying character in the several strata of society, in different parts of the civilized world, and under all the various conditions of life, than the author of this book. It will be found that in "Lal" he has known how to avail himself of his advantages; that, moreover, he has had a story to tell, and that he has told it gracefully, forcibly, and dramatically.

12mo, cloth; price \$1.50. For sale by all booksellers; or sent by mail, post-paid, on receipt of price.

D. APPLETON & CO., PUBLISHERS,
1, 3, and 5, Bond St., New York.

Shaving Made Easy.

Use Whittemore's ORIENT Shaving Soap.

This soap makes a rich creamy lather without being slimy or frothy; does not irritate the skin, retains its moisture, softens the beard, and secures to the last. Mail 10 cents in stamps to The Clinton Manufacturing Co., 20 Vesey St., New York.

Will mail a cake Postage Free. It makes shaving a luxury. Send a 2-cent stamp to pay postage on a handsome Lithograph Razor.

Wedding and Visiting Cards.

ORDERS OF DANCE—BADGES—

PROGRAMMES AND MENUS—

DINNER AND BALL CARDS—

LATEST NOVELTIES, FOREIGN & DOMESTIC.

ROBERT SNEIDER,

Manufacturer of Fine Stationery

ST JOHN STREET NEW YORK.

JOHN HOLLAND,

Mfr of best quality Gold Pens. Specialties:

"Stub Nibs," Falcons and Pat. Record Pens

Charm Pencils, Fountain Pens, etc. Lists mailed free.

19 WEST 4TH ST.,

Cincinnati



It Stands At the Head

UNRIVALLED IN

Speed and Durability.

Important improvements for

1884. Circulars & Specimens free.

AMERICAN

WRITING M. CO.,

Corry, Penna.

ARMY CATECHISM

FOR NON-COMMISSIONED OFFICERS AND

SOLDIERS. By Col. GUY V. HENRY U. S. A. Will

be sent, postage paid, on receipt of 25 cents.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL, 240 Broadway, N. Y.

R. H. MACY & CO.

Fourteenth St., Sixth Avenue,
and 13th St., New York
Grand Central Fancy and Dry
Goods Establishment.

WE CALL SPECIAL ATTENTION TO OUR
MAGNIFICENT ASSORTMENT OF
GENTLEMEN'S

Neck wear.

ALL THE NOVELTIES OF THE SEASON
BOTH OF FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC
MANUFACTURE.

Hosiery

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN
OUR OWN IMPORTATION.

Handkerchiefs

IN BOTH SILK AND THE FINEST LINEN,
MOSTLY OUR OWN DESIGNS.

OUR GENTLEMEN'S UNLAUNDRIED Shirts

AT 68 CENTS, are made from carefully selected
linen, and the button holes are hand made.
Every shirt guaranteed. Shirts made to order.
Unlaundered, at 92 cents; Laundered at \$1.24,
\$1.49 and \$1.90. Consult Catalogue or send for
instructions about self-measurement.

EVERYTHING REQUISITE FOR CAMP
AND GARRISON
CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

SPRING CATALOGUE NOW READY.

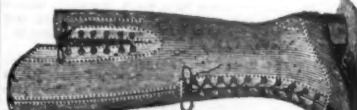
R. H. MACY & CO.

SEEDS.—150 Page Catalogue (Illustrated)

free to ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL readers.

R. E. BLISS & SONS, (Established 1846),

34 Barclay St., New York.



HUNTING BOOTS AND SHOES,

Wholesale or Retail.

JOHN D. BETHEL, Mfr. Sportmen's Goods,

Send for Prices. 124 Chambers St., New York.

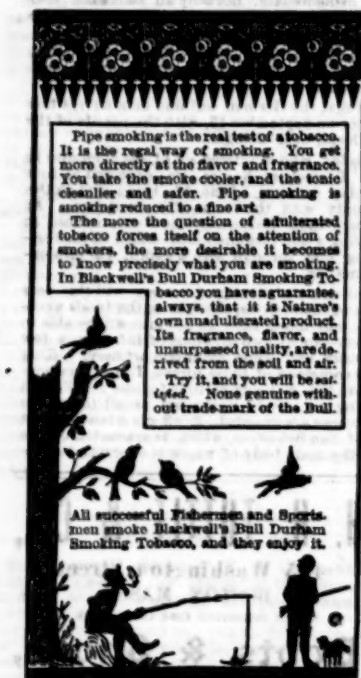
No postal cards.



PURCHASE THE BEST.

Send for catalogue giving full information about hunting goods, particularly Hunting Boots and shoes, manufactured by YERRINGTON & QUIMBY, Successors to THOMSON & SONS. P. O. Box 1,016.

YERRINGTON & QUIMBY,
Successors to THOMSON & SONS.
301 Broadway, N. Y.



Pipe smoking is the real test of a tobacco. It is the real way of smoking. You get more directly at the flavor and fragrance. You take the smoke cooler, and the tonic cleaner and safer. Pipe smoking is smoking reduced to a fine art.

The more the question of adulterated tobacco forces itself on the attention of smokers, the more desirable it becomes to know precisely what you are smoking. In Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco you have a guarantee, always, that it is Nature's own unadulterated product. Its fragrance, flavor, and unsurpassed quality, are derived from the soil and air. Try it, and you will be satisfied. None genuine without trade-mark of the Bull.

All successful Fishermen and Sportsmen smoke Blackwell's Bull Durham Smoking Tobacco, and they enjoy it.

Daniels & Son

Broadway and Eighth Street,
NEW YORK.

Importers & Retailers of General
Dry Goods and Fancy Articles.

Parties residing a distance from the city will and our MAIL ORDER DEPARTMENT of great advantage when ordering goods.

Our Catalogue of Cuts with full description and New York's bottom prices attached, of goods in this season and style from 17 different departments of Dry and Fancy Goods.

Mailed free on application to any out of town address.

SEED CATALOGUE FREE Address HIRSH

SHARLEY & CO., Rochester, N. Y.

Pure Prime Mocha,

C. WEIS, MANUFACTURER OF

Meerschaum Pipes,

SMOKERS' ARTICLES, Etc.,

Wholesale and Retail.

Repairing done. Send for circular.

390 BROADWAY, New York.

Factories: 69 Walker St., and Vienna, Austria.

RAW MEERSCHAUM AND AMBER FOR SALE.

THE GREAT AMERICAN

TEA COMPANY

GOOD NEWS TO LADIES!

Greatest inducements ever offered.

Now's your time to get up

orders for our celebrated Tea

and Coffee, and secure a beautiful

Gold Band or Moss Rose China

Tan Set, or Handsome Decorated

Gold Band Moss Rose Dinner Set, or Gold Band Moss

Decorated Toilet Set. For full particulars address

THE GREAT AMERICAN TEA CO.,

P. O. Box 204, 31 and 33 Vesey St., New York.

Hayden's Modern School for GUITAR

With over 100 Songs & Pieces. 75 Cts

Circulars free. W. L. Hayden, Boston, Mass.

New Guitar Music Every Month.

THE ONLY RELIABLE AND STANDARD BRAND OF CIGARETTES AND FINE TOBACCO.

KINNEY BROS. STRAIGHT CUT CIGARETTES. SWEET CAPORAL, CAPORAL K, ST. JAMES, &c.

KINNEY TOBACCO COMPANY, SUCCESSORS TO KINNEY BROS., PIONEER CIGARETTE MANUFACTURERS OF AMERICA

PURE TOBACCO AND PURE RICE PAPER.

SWEET CAPORAL—CORK MOUTHPIECE

MILLER'S PAJAMAS SHIRTS, GLOVES, UNDERWEAR.

Descriptive Catalogue Mailed Free.

THOMAS MILLER & SONS,
1151 Broadway, bet. 26th and 27th Sts.
355 SIXTH AVE., cor. 22d St., N. Y.

JOHN EARLE & CO.

Army and Navy Tailors.

Two doors above the "Old South,"
No. 330 WASHINGTON STREET,
BOSTON, MASS.

F. J. HEIBERGER,

Army & Navy Merchant Tailor,

15TH ST., opposite U. S. Treasury,
WASHINGTON, D. C.

FIRST PRIZE

MEDAL

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

1876

CARL STEHR,

Manufacture of

MEERSCHAUM PIPES

and Cigar-holders.

Repairing and Silver Mounting

neatly done. Send for Circular.

347 BROOME ST., NEW YORK.

WAVERLEY MAGAZINE

Edited by

Moses A. Dow,
Boston, Mass.

Largest weekly ever published in America.
Full of choice stories. Each number complete
in itself. \$4 year. 16 back nos. \$1. Specimen free.

IMPROVED PATENT BINDER for Preserving
THE ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL.
\$1.25 by mail. 340 Broadway New York.

Fine Cigars.

We will deliver any of the following brands
HAND MADE Cigars free of charge to any part
of the United States, at the following prices:
EL DIAMANTE (Key West), \$7 to \$10 per 100.
HENRY CLAY (Clear Havana), \$5 to \$8.50
per 100.
ROYAL SPORTS (Havana Fillers), \$5 per 100.
LA CORONA Londres Grand, \$5 per 100.
DULCES AGUAS (Key West) Londres, \$5 per 100.
UNIQUE (Mixed Filler), \$4.25 per 100.
FRAGRANT, \$3.75 per 100.
EL SOL DE ORO, \$3 per 100.

HOLLOWAY & CO.,

607 Chestnut St., Philadelphia.

Monogram Stamps

OF TWO AND THREE LETTERS FOR
Stamping Linen Goods and
Embroidering.

Send for Catalogue and Price List.

ROBERT SNEIDER, ENGRAVER,
87 John Street, New York.

Government Sale of Machinery,
HARNESS, STEEL, IRON, TENTS AND MIS-
CELLANEOUS CAMP AND GARRISON EQUIP-
PAGE.

JEFFERSONVILLE DEPOT of the Quartermaster's
Department, Jeffersonville, Ind., June 24, 1884.

WILL BE SOLD AT PUBLIC AUCTION, com-
mencing at 10 o'clock, A. M., on Tuesday,
the 22d day of July, 1884, under the direction of
Major E. B. Kirk, Q. M. U. S. Army, a lot of
Quartermaster's Stores, consisting of stationary
steam engines, shafting, force pumps, tensioning
machines, bolt cutting machines, mortise and
boring machines, shearing and punching machine,
spring steel, round, square, flat, and band
iron, ambulance harness, wagon whips, wagon
bridles, neck strap chains, bearing chains, spread-
er chains, stay chains, breast chains, portable
forges, mill saws, single trees, double trees, horse
medicines, horse and mule shoes, oil tanks, wa-
gons, etc., etc., and commencing at 10 o'clock
A. M., on Wednesday, July 23d, 1884, under direction
of Captain Addison Barrett, M. S. K., U. S. Army,
a lot of clothing, camp and garrison equip-
age and material, consisting of blouses, worsted
card, cotton, woolen and rope cuttings, mess
pans, shelter tents and poles, hatchet knives,
camp kettles, spades, shovels, pick-axes, drum-
heads, drum stings, bugles, blank books, hospital
bags, tent slips, etc., etc.

Terms cash, in United States funds. Property
bought must be removed from depot, at expense
of purchasers, within 20 days after sale.

The property can be examined any time before
the day of sale, between the hours of 9 o'clock
A. M. and 3 o'clock P. M.

Catalogues furnished on application to the
officer under whom the Stores are to be sold.
R. SEXTON,
Asst. Q. M. General, U. S. A.

R. H. POWERS & CO.,

No. 114, BARRI,

NAGASAKI, JAPAN.

Grocers and Butchers, Wines
and Fancy Stores,
NAVAL CONTRACTORS.

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL on file at our office.

RAZORS

We will send by mail, postpaid
on receipt of \$1.00, one of the
celebrated WADE & BUTCHER
HOLLOW GROUND RAZORS.

Send for Catalogue, free.

THURSTONE & BRIGHAM, Buffalo, N. Y.

NEW ENGLAND MUTUAL Life Insurance Company, OF BOSTON.

Assets, - - - - \$16,901,943.27

Liabilities, - - - 14,327,928.23

Total Surplus, - \$2,574,015.04

This Company insures the lives of Officers of
the Army and Navy without extra premium,
except when actually engaged in warfare, which
premium if not paid at the expiration of the
extra risk will not invalidate the policy, but will
be a lien upon it, and also gives liberty of resi-
dence and travel, on service, in all countries, at all
seasons of the year, without extra charge.

This Company issues Endowment policies at
precisely the same premium heretofore charged
for whole Life Policies, and endorses thereon the
cash surrender and paid up insurance values as
guaranteed by the laws of Massachusetts.

Pamphlets explanatory of the New Feature may
be had on application at the

Office of the Company,
Post Office Square.

BENJ. F. STEVENS, President,

JOS. M. GIBBENS, Secretary.

SUMMER RESORTS.

SPRING LAKE BEACH,
MONMOUTH AND CARLETON HOUSES.

SEA GIRT, N. J.

BEACH HOUSE.

HOUSES OPEN JUNE 25.

New Hotel Lafayette

(American and European Plans),

PHILADELPHIA.

Applications for rooms may be made at any of

the above houses.

L. U. MALIBY.

INSTRUCTION.

PERKINS MILITARY ACADEMY. For
Circulars address Col. J. Wright, A. M., Prin.

DE VEAUX COLLEGE, SUSPENSION BRIDGE,
NIAGARA CO., N. Y.
A BOARDING SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Conducted
upon the Military System. Charges \$280 a year.
WILFRED H. MUNRO, A. M., President.
Lieut. D. F. STILES, 10th U. S. Inf., MA. Comdt.

HOLDERNESS SCHOOL FOR BOYS, FRY-
MOUTH, N. H.—Boys fitted for College, the
U. S. Military and Naval Academies, and Scientific
Schools; or instructed in Natural Sciences, Modern
Languages, and all Common School studies.
Charges, \$280 per annum. No extras. Nine sons
of officers of the Army and Navy in the School
this year. Sixth year begins Sept. 10th. For
Circulars and full information apply to the
Rector, the Rev. F. M. GRAY.

Kentucky Military Institute,
Founded 1845, FARMDALE, Ky.
ROBT. D. ALLEN, Col. and Supt.

MICHIGAN MILITARY ACADEMY.

A SELECT SCHOOL FOR BOYS. Prepares for col-
lege or business. Special attention paid to the
English branches. Graduates admitted to the
University upon diploma. Location unsurpassed
in beauty and healthfulness. Opens Sept. 18.
Expenses \$360 a year. For Circulars address Col.
J. S. ROGERS, Supt., Orchard Lake, Michigan.

"VIREUN",
Sing Sing, N. Y.
H. C. SYMONDS,
WEST POINT
ANNAPOIS,
COLLEGE,
SCIENTIFIC.

Shot Guns, Revolvers,
Rifles, Etc.
Large Ill.
Catalogue free.
Address
Great Western
Gun Works, Pittsburgh, Pa.

30 DAYS' TRIAL Dr. Dye's

ELECTRO-VOLTAIC BELT and other ELECTRIC
APPLIANCES are sent on 30 Days' Trial TO
MEN ONLY, YOUNG OR OLD, who are suffer-
ing from NERVOUS DEBILITY, Lost VITALITY,
WASTING WEAKNESSES, and all other Diseases of a
PERSONAL NATURE, resulting from ACIDITY and
OTHER CAUSES. Speedy relief and complete
restoration to HEALTH, VIGOR and MANHOOD
GUARANTEED. Send at once for Illustrated
Pamphlet free. Address
Voltaic Belt Co., Marshall, Mich.

THE WEST POINT FOUNDRY.

The West Point Foundry Association, Proprietors.

Successors of FAULDING, KEMBLE & CO.

Works, Cold Spring, on the Hudson. (Established in 1817.) Office, 30 Broadway, New York.

MANUFACTURE

MACHINERY AND IRON WORK OF ALL KINDS.

SPECIALTIES OF SUGAR-MAKING MACHINERY, PUMPING ENGINES FOR WATER-WORKS AND MINES, BLAST ENGINES FOR
SMELTING FURNACES, HYDRAULIC PRESSES FOR COTTON, ETC., STEAM BOILERS, HEAVY CASTING AND FORGINGS.

HEAVY CANNON AND APPURTENANCES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION FOR ARMY OR NAVAL USE.

SOUTH BOSTON IRON WORKS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1809.

Foundry St., South Boston.

MANUFACTURERS OF

ORDNANCE AND ORDNANCE STORES OF ALL KINDS.

STEAM-HAMMERS, HYDRAULIC PRESSES, ETC., ETC., WITH FIXTURES AND MACHINERY FOR CASTING AND FINISHING
PIECES OF ALL SIZES UP TO ONE HUNDRED TONS WEIGHT.

Castings from Gun-Iron a Specialty.

HOTCHKISS & CO.,

21 RUE ROYALE, PARIS; 49 PARLIAMENT ST., LONDON, AND 113 CHAMBERS ST., N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

HOTCHKISS'S PATENT REVOLVING CANNON, SINGLE BARREL RAPID FIRING GUNS,

Mountain and Yacht Guns, Ammunition, &c.

**NEW REGULATION
NAVY EQUIPMENTS. | ARMY CAP CORDS.**

BENT & BUSH,

Originators of the

GOSSAMER TOP CAP.

387 Washington Street, Boston, Mass.

HOWARD ACKERMAN,

SUCCESSOR TO

J. R. ACKERMAN'S SON,

No. 712 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

UNIFORMS—

Since 1786 this House has been the Standard for Uniforms for Officers in the Military Service of the United States.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

J. H. MCKENNEY & CO.,

Successors to BAKER & MCKENNEY 141 Grand Street, New York.

CORK and FELT HELMETS,

MILITARY GOODS

FOR THE ARMY, NAVY, AND NATIONAL GUARD

SHANNON, MILLER & CRANE,

No. 46 Maiden Lane, New York.

MILITARY GOODS,

NEW REGULATION NAVY EQUIPMENTS.

NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORD.

RAYMOLD & WHITLOCK,

Successors to HARTLEY & GRAHAM,

(Military Department).

**New Regulation Equipments for
Naval Officers.**

Sales Room and Manufactory, 39 West 14th St.,
Near 6th Avenue, N. Y. C.

J. H. WILSON,

1106 Chestnut Street, Philadelphia,

MILITARY AND NAVAL FURNISHER.

NEW NAVY EQUIPMENTS. Army Cap Cords and Corps Badges.

SOLE AGENT AND MANUFACTURER OF MCKENNEY'S PATENT CARTRIDGE BOX.

HORSTMANN BROS. & CO.

PHILADELPHIA,

**NEW REGULATION
NAVY EQUIPMENTS.**

Also, NEW REGULATION ARMY CAP CORD.

POLLARD & ALFORD,

No. 104 TREMONT ST., Boston, Mass.

ARMY AND NAVY GOODS,

Swords, Belts, Gold and Silver Embroideries of all kinds, Hats, Caps, Chapeaux, Epaulettes; Flags
and Banners, Buttons, Gold and Silver Trimmings, Laces, Fringes, Braids, &c.

NAVY AND ARMY EQUIPMENTS at Lowest Prices.

THE SHURLY WATCH AND JEWELRY MFG COMPANY

77 STATE ST., CHICAGO,

Between Washington and Randolph Streets,

**WHOLESALE JEWELERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF ARMY
BADGES AND CAP ORNAMENTS.**

Have a large stock of Watches, Jewelry, Diamonds, Solid Silver, PLATED WARE, Optical, and
goods suitable for Wedding presents, which we will sell at Wholesale prices.

Capt. E. B. SHURLY, U. S. A. (Retired), has supervision of the Sales and Manufacturing
Department. If you wish anything in our line send for Illustrated Price List.



THE PETTIBONE MANUFACTURING CO.

165 Elm street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

THE NEW REGULATION FORAGE CAP CORD, IN GILT,

AT \$1 EACH.

Real Gold, \$1.50 each. Sent by mail to any part of the United
States on receipt of price. If not satisfactory, money will be
returned. Regular Army Uniforms, Militia Company Uniforms,
and Equipments at special close prices.
Correspondence Solicited.



**COLGATE & CO.'S
CELEBRATED
HARNESS SOAP!!**

Pronounced by Experts the Finest Soap of its kind in the Market.

**COLGATE & CO.'S
STABLE SOAP!!**

Superior to White and Mottled Castile for General Stable Use. For washing Cuts, Wounds of all
Descriptions, Old Sores, Galls, Scratches, etc., it is invaluable. For Sale by the Principal Harness
Saddlery, Hardware, and Drug Stores.

COLGATE & COMPANY, 53 and 55 John Street New York.

ESTABLISHED 1824.

JACOB REED'S SONS,
920 and 922 Chestnut St., Phila.

Oldest Practical Military Tailors in the United States.
Special Attention Invited to our Officers' Unlined Serge Blouses,
and Light Weight, Sky-blue, Trousering for Summer Wear.

**ARMY & NAVY EQUIPMENTS.
HENRY V. ALLIEN & CO.,**

SUCCESSORS TO

HORSTMANN BROS. & ALLIEN

7 Bond Street New York.

W. C. BOYLAN,

135 GRAND STREET NEW YORK CITY.

MILITARY CLOTHIER,

Army, Navy, and National Guard.

Band and Police Uniforms a Specialty.

PARTICULAR ATTENTION GIVEN TO OFFICERS' UNIFORMS, ARMY
NAVY AND NATIONAL GUARD.

(Contractor for the States of New York, Mass., Conn., New Jersey and Michigan.)

HATFIELD AND SONS,

ARMY AND NAVY TAILORS,

832 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

SPECIALTY.—OUR OWN MAKE HEAVY SHOULDER STRAPS.

WAR



NOCK

Manufacturers of
ARMY, NAVY, AND
Officers'

and Dealers in
NATIONAL GUARD
Equipments.

238 Fifth Avenue, **WARNOCK & CO.,** New York City.

Specialties—Gossamer Top Caps and Shoulder Straps.

SEND FOR PRICE LIST.



FRED. J. KALDENBERG.

First introduced the manufacture of MEERSCHAUM PIPES and
AMBER GOODS in America, and recommends his
Meerschaums, French Brier and Welchsel Pipes, Cigar
and Cigarette Holders; also, his complete line of Amber goods, to the WHOLE
SALE AND RETAIL TRADES. Repairing a special branch of my factory, and prompt attention
given to it at all times. Circulars and Price Lists sent on application. Pipes received and returned
by mail. Received Medals and Diplomas. Centennial Exhibition, 1876; Paris Exhibition, 1887—only
Exhibitor of American Meerschaum Goods. N. B.—By a New Process, Pipes are boiled so that
COLOR remains, no matter how much or how hot they are smoked.
P. O. BOX 91.

Store & Factory, No. 125 FULTON ST., N. Y. CITY.

THE ORIGINAL BOOSEY INSTRUMENTS.

Made by BOOSEY & CO., London. WM. A. FOND & CO., 25 Union Square, New York, Sole
Agents for the United States. Full Price List on application.

FORMATIONS

FOR

STREET RIOT DUTY.

Prepared for the National Guard:

REVISED EDITION,

BY

BRIG.-GENERAL WM. H. BROWNELL,

Commanding 4th Brigade N. G. S. N. Y.

These formations were prepared in 1878 for the
4th Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., by Brig. General
Brownell, then Colonel commanding, and at once
secured flattering recognition from all sides.

A drill was witnessed in 1880 by the late General
Upton, author of the U. S. Infantry Tactics, and
won from him a most complimentary endorsement
for the simplicity and value of the formations.
(See ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL of Nov. 20,
1880.) Numerous demands for books from the
various States have induced the author to consent
to the publication of this edition for general
distribution.

Copies will be sent, postage paid, on receipt of
price, 50 cents, or 100 copies for 25 cents each.
Bound in flexible covers, 50 cents a copy.

W. C. & F. P. CHURCH,

Publishers,

ARMY AND NAVY JOURNAL,

240 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

ALLAN RUTHERFORD,

(Late Third Auditor U. S. Treasury, late Captain
U. S. Army, and Colonel of Volunteers),
ATTORNEY AND COUNSELOR AT LAW,
(Corcoran Building), F. and Fifth Street
Washington, D. C.

Having been Third Auditor U. S. Treasury for
six years, I am thoroughly familiar with the
course of business before the Executive Depart-
ments at Washington. Special attention given to
the settlement of Officers' Accounts, Claims for
pension and bounty, Claims of Contractors, and
generally all business before any of the Depart-
ments, Congress or the Court of Claims. Refer to
Hon. J. C. New, Asst. Sec. U. S. Treasury; Hon.
Sam'l. F. Phillips, Solicitor-General, Washington,
D. C.; Hon. Jas. G. Gilfillan, Treasurer of the U. S.,
Washington, D. C.; Gen. O. O. Howard, U. S. A.;
Hon. J. H. Ke, 3d Auditor U. S. Treasury.

**OFFICERS COMPANY & MESS
OUTFITS.**

IN CROCKERY, GLASS, CUTLERY, SILVER
PLATED, WOOD, and HARD WARE. ALL
METAL UTENSILS AND ARTICLES SUIT-
ABLE TO THE USES OF THE CAMP, GAR-
RISON AND NAVY.

The undersigned, for over a quarter of a cen-
tury in this building, and carrying in stock full
lines of goods, have unsurpassed facilities for
filling promptly and correctly all orders, by mail
or otherwise for any and all things pertaining to
the above and their various branches.

DECORATIONS ON CROCKERY.
INITIALS, REGIMENTAL DESIGNS, &c.
Can refer to many prominent Officers.

Catalogue, Price List, and Estimates will be
furnished by mail on application.

HADLEY'S, Cooper Institute, N. Y.

H. P. STEVENS,

Choice Ship and Mess Stores,
Cor. Chelsea & Hensley Pls., CHARLESTOWN, Mass.

ALONZO RAND.

Army and Navy Merchant Tailor,
80 Main St., Charlestown, Mass.

ALL Magazines and Newspapers, both American
and Foreign, at club rates. Send for Catalogue
A. H. ROY & Co. 11 Bromfield St., Boston, Mass.

SEEDS at SPECIAL RATES to MILITARY

POSTER, D. M. FERRY & CO., Detroit, Mich.

Orange Powder

("Orange Mills," Established 1808.)

Orange Rifle,

Orange Lightning,

Orange Ducking,

Orange Creedmoor.

Military, Mining and Blasting Powder.

Electric Blasting Apparatus.

Manufactured and for Sale by

Laslin & Rand Powder Company.

29 Murray Street, New York.

Agencies and Magazines in all parts of the
country.

Send postal card for illustrated descriptive
pamphlet, showing size of grains of Powder
filled FREE.